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Alfred J. Brown Seed Co.

Growers
Merchants
and Importers
Grand Rapids
Mich



WICKSON - DES. GR. MICH.



General Warehouse, Office and Retail Store, 24 and 26 North Division St.

We guarantee the safe arrival of seeds sent out by us, whether by mail, express, or freight. We make no charges for boxes or barrels; grain bags only are charged for and these at cost. All goods delivered to freight depot or express office free of charge.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee the seeds sent out by us are tested as to vitality and are of strong germination, but we will not guarantee a crop, as the best seeds under unfavorable conditions will not grow. There are many contingencies constantly arising which prevent even the best seeds from germinating properly, and while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

To our Friends and Patrons:

We again have the pleasure of presenting to you our seed catalogue for 1902. It has been our constant aim to offer for sale the best seeds and we feel very much gratified in the result of our untiring efforts during the past season, the result of which has been to accumulate and gather together the choicest seeds that could be produced, not only from seed-growing localities throughout the United States, but from the best seed growers in Europe. Therefore, we take great pride in presenting to you our catalogue, knowing full well that it contains not only valuable information but in it is represented the best seeds that grow. The ever increasing demand for our seeds is strong evidence of their reliability. We are still supplying customers that bought seeds from us more than fifteen years ago.

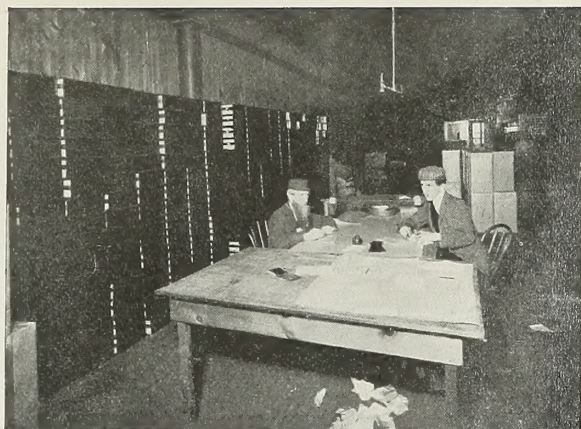
Quality is always the first consideration with us and we spare no pains in producing and offering seeds that pay to grow. We realize that a good reputation means more to us than anything else, and attribute our success to the fact of offering and supplying seeds of unquestionable character. There is perhaps no business where so much depends upon honest dealing, integrity and actual knowledge as the seed business. It costs a little more to produce and harvest seeds properly, than it would if they were grown and handled in a careless way, but the net results are greater to us in the end, besides, pleasing the many customers who favor us with their orders.

We thank our many friends and patrons for their liberal patronage in the past and hope we may have the pleasure of continuing to serve you with the best seeds money and experience can produce.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

We will pay postage on all seeds except Peas, Beans, Corn, Beet and Mangel, Turnip and all Agricultural and Grass seeds. When ordering such by mail add 15c. per quart, 10c. per pint and 10c. per pound.

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO.



THE TRUTH ABOUT SEEDS.

There are perhaps a few people in the Seed Trade who still continue to blackguard the seedsmen who strive to do a legitimate business. More often you will find such people are as "cheap" as the seeds they sell. The wise man who has the harvest in view knows full well what it means to plant seeds of questionable character. Many times a whole season is lost, money and time wasted, by planting seeds which you may have reasons to doubt. Don't listen to these fairy tales about what seeds cost to grow and how large the profits of some seedsmen are, etc. What you want most is value received. It makes no difference what you pay, it's what the seed will produce, that's the problem. It is the net results we all are looking for. There are some people in the seed business who much prefer to make money rather than build up a reputation, and they will do almost anything and sell almost anything to accomplish this result. We are satisfied with the natural growth of the business, we would rather please ten customers with good seeds at fair profits, than displease one by offering poor seeds which cost but little more than they are worth, viz: nothing. Don't waste your time and money by giving it to seedsmen who have no reputation to lose. Buy the **best**. They cost a little more but it **pays**.



AWARDS

It is gratifying to us to make known to our many friends and patrons the fact of our receiving a Gold Medal at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo during the past season. The information was only received a short time before this book goes to press, consequently we are unable to print a fac-simile of the official notice we are to receive, but we are pleased to say we have been awarded both a Diploma and Gold Medal at Buffalo for the exhibit we made of choice seeds and there

is all the more satisfaction in knowing that all the seeds exhibited were taken from our own stocks. Our many friends will remember that we were also awarded a Diploma and Medal at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and we trust you will have the pleasure of receiving a like notice of an award which we will compete for in St. Louis in 1903. We are already preparing for our exhibit in St. Louis and shall endeavor to bring the seeds that we intend to exhibit

to the highest point of perfection.



ARTICHOKE.

Large Globe. The best for general use. Buds large, almost round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base; thick and fleshy.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.00.

Artichoke Roots, per bushel, \$1.00.



CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds in February or March, and transplant so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well-drained soil in rows 4 ft. apart and 2 ft. apart in a row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The edible portion is the undeveloped flower heads, which are produced from about September 1st until frost. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect

the crowns with leaves or straw, to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons. This is accomplished by cutting back in July the stems close to the ground; the rapidly growing shoots which then start up may be tied and blanched like celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation at least as often as once in three years.

ASPARAGUS.

Conovers Colossal.

An old standard, mammoth green sort, of good quality.

Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

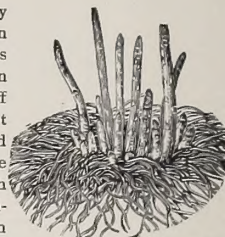


ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

One-year-old roots, 25c. per 100.

Large two-year-old roots, 40c. per 100.

CULTURE.—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants yourself, pour hot (but not boiling) water on the seed, and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring, spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times; but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently, until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. If well cultivated and manured, the bed should give a full crop the following season and continue productive for eight or ten years.



BEANS Dwarf or Snap

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX.

Introduced by us in 1894.

The Hardest and Most Productive Bush Wax Bean in Cultivation, becoming Popular Everywhere.

The plant is strong and vigorous, carries the pods well to the center and so productive that many pods show above the foliage. The seed is pure white, kidney shaped and excellent for baking.

Pods waxy-white, long, straight and handsome, absolutely rustless and if not left too long on the vines are tender and of fine flavor.

THE BEST WAX BEAN for market gardeners and canners, and equally as good for the home garden.

Culture. There is nothing that responds more readily to good cultivation and soil than beans. We advise fall plowing to insure the best results. The land that is best adapted to beans is medium rich, well drained loam, which has been fertilized for a previous crop. As the plant is sensitive to both cold and wet, they should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm. While the largest returns are obtained from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, good results may be had from planting in hills two feet apart each way. In this way the crop may be kept clean at less expense. It is not necessary to give the bean crop deep cultivation. If the ground is kept clean up till the time of blossoming, and the season favorable, success is sure. It is detrimental to the crop to cultivate after beans begin to set, as it will cause them to blast and injure the crop to a large extent.

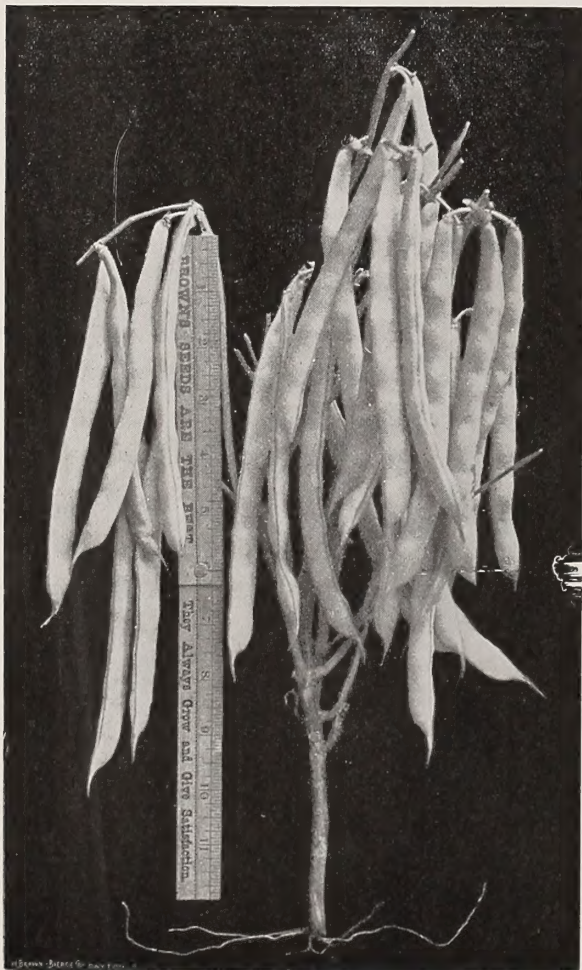
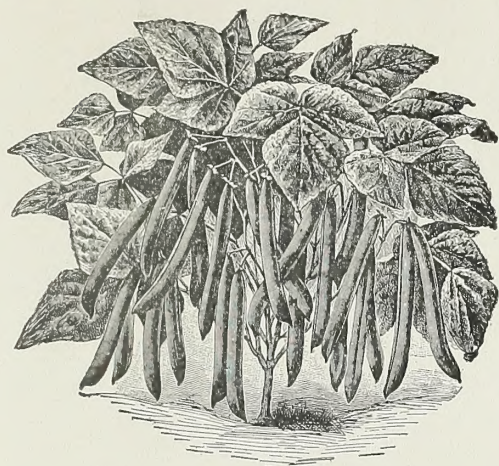


Photo Showing a Single Plant Stripped of its Foliage.



BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

The Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bean seems to have now come to stay. It is an especial favorite among those who plant beans in the home garden, and is already becoming popular in some localities among market men.

Although we have catalogued this variety and have grown it extensively for seed dealers throughout the United States, we have been unable to offer the bean at a reasonable figure until this year. We urge upon those who have not tried it to plant some of the beans this year believing that we can convince you beyond a doubt that it is the best Green Podded Bean of recent production.

Pods are long, straight, very thick and meatty and absolutely stringless.

We can highly recommend this new variety to our customers believing that it will become very popular in our home market. Our stock is grown from the original strain and can be depended upon.

DWARF WAX SORTS.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bush.
✓ Davis Kidney Wax.....	\$0 25	\$1 40	\$5 00
✓ Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	25	1 60	5 75
✓ Dwarf Golden Wax.....	25	1 25	4 75
✓ Challenge Black Wax.....	25	1 60	5 75
✓ Improved Golden Wax.....	25	1 25	4 50
✓ German Black Wax.....	25	1 40	5 00
✓ Currie's Rust-Proof.....	25	1 25	4 50
✓ Yosemite Mammoth Wax.....	25	1 75	6 50
✓ Golden Eye Wax.....	25	1 25	4 50
✓ Refugee Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Valentine Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Keeney's Rustless Wax.....	25	1 25	4 75
✓ Flagolet Scarlet Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Flagolet Violet Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Jones Stringless Wax.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ German White Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Saddleback Black Wax.....	25	1 40	5 00
✓ Crystal White Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50

B E A N S

DWARF GREEN POD SORTS.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bush.
✓ Giant Stringless Valentine.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$4 75
✓ Valentine Imp Round Pod.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	20	1 25	4 50
✓ Extra Early Refugee.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Refugee or Thousand to One.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Dwarf Horticultural.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Round Pod Six Weeks.....	20	1 25	4 25
✓ Best of All.....	20	1 25	4 50
✓ Goddard or Boston Favorite.....	20	1 00	3 50
✓ Early Mohawk.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ White Marrow.....	15	85	3 00
✓ White Kidney.....	15	80	2 75
✓ Red Kidney.....	15	80	2 75
✓ China Red Eye.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Brown Swedish.....	15	75	2 50
✓ Improved Navy.....	15	75	2 50
✓ Boston Pea.....	15	75	2 50

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA

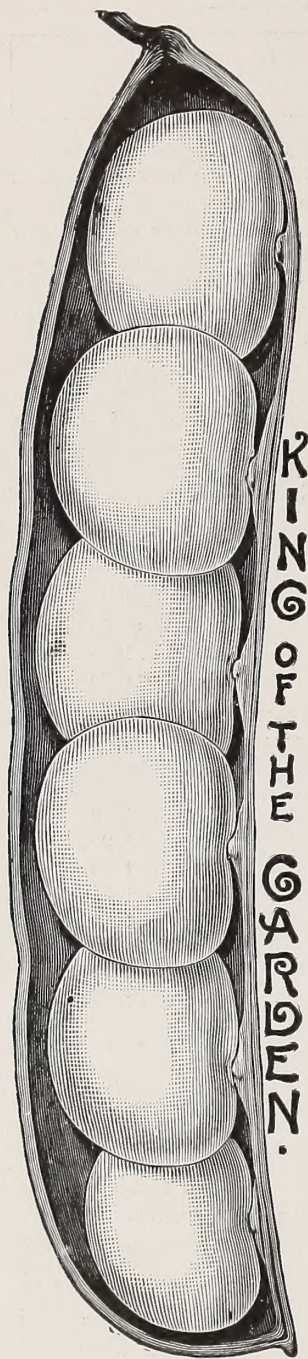
Comes Absolutely True From Seed.

The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet *branching so vigorously* that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush *from two to three feet in diameter*. The leaves are of very large size and great substance. The bush character is thoroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to "run." The thickness of the main stalk and branches of the plant, as also the unusual size, healthy green color, and thick leathery substance of the leaves, indicate the strong constitution of this variety, by which it is enabled to bear large crops, and also a sure cropper. It is an *immense yielder*, each bush bearing from fifty to two hundred of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are *identical in size and luscious flavor to the well known large pole Limas*.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

Pole and Lima Beans.

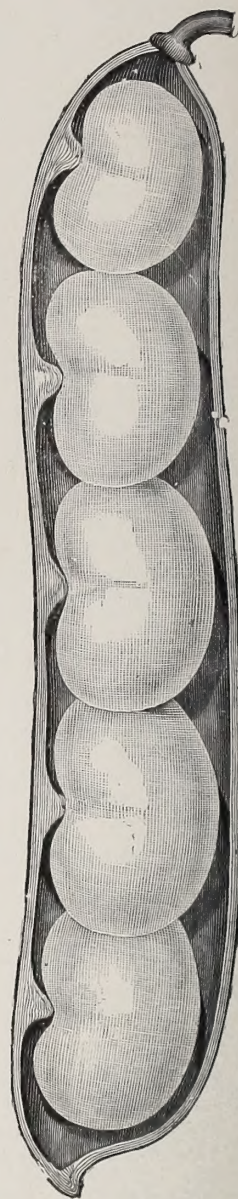


Dutch Case Knife.

"KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA."

Finest Stock for Market Gardeners. When not closely planted they set their pods early at the bottom of the pole, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the end of the season. **The pods are of enormous size**, many specimens measuring from 5 to 8 inches and producing up to 7 beans to the pod, all perfectly formed and of superior quality.

EARLY JERSEY LIMA. About two weeks earlier than Large Lima, which is of great advantage to market gardeners.



BEANS

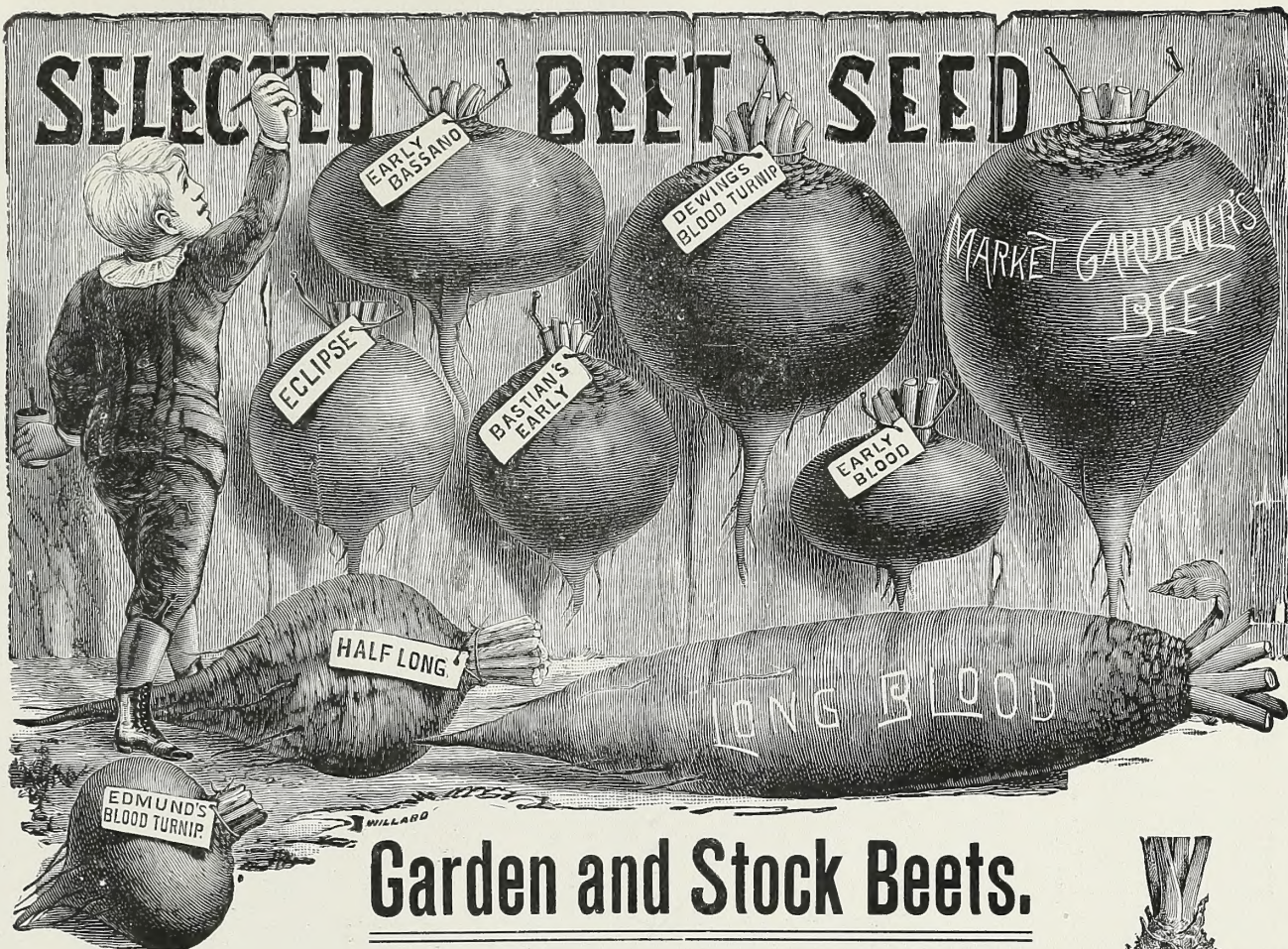
POLE VARIETIES.

	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
✓ London Horticultural.....	\$0 25	\$0 90	\$1 75
✓ Dutch Case Knife	25	85	1 60
✓ Kentucky Wonder	35	1 00	2 00
✓ Lazy Wife	35	1 00	2 00
✓ White Creaseback	25	90	1 75
✓ Southern Prolific	25	80	1 50

BEANS

LIMA.

	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
✓ Burpee's Bush Lima.....	\$0 40	\$1 50	\$2 25
✓ Henderson's Bush Lima ..	25	90	1 75
✓ King of the Garden Lima ...	35	1 25	2 00
✓ Early Jersey Lima	35	1 25	2 00
✓ Large White Lima	35	1 00	1 75
✓ Jackson Wonder	30	90	1 60



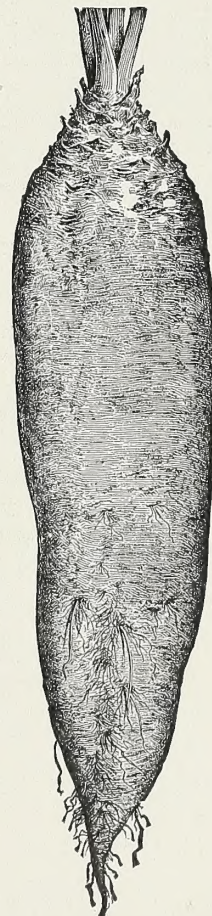
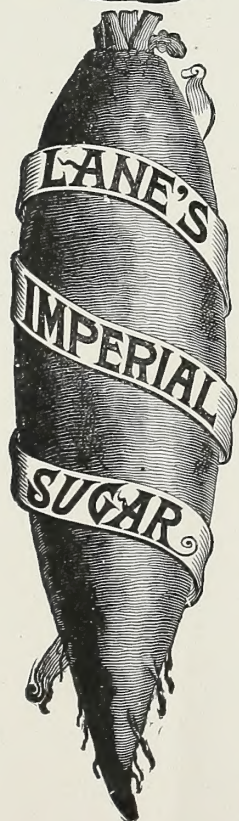
Garden and Stock Beets.

BEETS.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
✓ Crosby's Egyptian	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50
✓ Eclipse	5	15	50
✓ Egyptian	5	15	50
✓ Early Blood Turnip	5	15	50
✓ Edmund's Blood Turnip	5	15	50
✓ Detroit Dark Red	5	15	50
✓ Bastian's Half Long	5	15	50
✓ Long Blood Red	5	15	50
✓ Swiss Chard or Kale	5	15	50

MANGEL AND STOCK BEETS.

	Per lb.	5 lbs.
✓ Mammoth Long Red	\$0 25	\$1 00
✓ Golden Tankard	25	1 00
✓ Intermediate Yellow	25	1 00
✓ Red Globe	25	1 00
✓ Imperial Sugar	25	1 00
✓ Yellow French Sugar	25	1 00



Mammoth Long Red
Mangel Wurzel.

SUGAR BEETS.



Klein Wanzleben.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

The ground should be plowed deep, fully eight or ten inches. If the plowing is done in the fall the ground should lie rough through the winter. In the early spring it should be harrowed until the surface is as mellow and fine as an ideal garden. As soon as the soil reaches a temperature of fifty degrees F., early in May, the seed should be planted. It is wise to plant early, that the young beets may secure a firm hold on the soil with a long taproot before the dry weather sets in. Make the rows straight, to allow the cultivator to run safely close to the rows. Sow the seed with an ordinary garden drill, putting on fifteen pounds to the acre to secure a good stand. Start the cultivator as soon as the rows are plainly visible and thoroughly cultivate thereafter, both to kill the weeds and to conserve the moisture. When the beets begin to show the fourth leaf they should be thinned to one plant in a place, from six to eight inches apart in the row. Large beets are worthless for sugar making. The factory wants them to weigh from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds each, with a long straight undivided taproot. To secure beets of this description there must be but one plant in a place, yet the space between adjacent plants must not be excessive. It is absolutely essential that the entire beet should be below the surface of the ground, as all of it exposed to the sun is useless for sugar making. Most of the cultivation may be done by horse power or with the hoe, but the thinning must be done very largely by the human hand. Unless the field is unusually clean, the beets should be hoed at least twice thereafter, in addition to the thorough cultivation between the rows, and the dirt should be hauled up over the exposed roots.

MANURING.

The land must not be recently manured or the beets will not have the true cylindrical or elongated conical form, but will be divided up into many branches toward the apex. The soil must, therefore, be naturally fertile or must be made so by manuring at least two years before planting the beet seed in order that the fertility may be thoroughly distributed through the soil and completely mixed with it. The sugar beet should form a factor in a good scheme of rotation. For Southern Michigan the following is suggested: Wheat followed by beets, then clover, one crop cut for hay, the second plowed under, then potatoes or corn, then wheat and finally beets again. In this scheme the manure may be applied before planting the corn or potatoes and will become thoroughly incorporated before the beet seed is sown. Beets should follow wheat or a cereal crop, thus enabling the ground to be plowed in the autumn, which is quite essential.

HARVESTING.

When the leaves cover the ground and the crop has taken possession of the field, cultivation should stop and the plants be given time to fully ripen and develop saccharine matter. If cultivation is prolonged and the vegetable growth thereby too much stimulated, the sugar production will be diminished. When the outside leaves begin to turn yellow, the beets are ripe and should be harvested. Rains thereafter will start a new growth of leaves and lessen the richness in sugar. A plow may be run along the side of each row, leaving the roots standing at the side of the furrow. This will greatly lessen the labor of pulling.

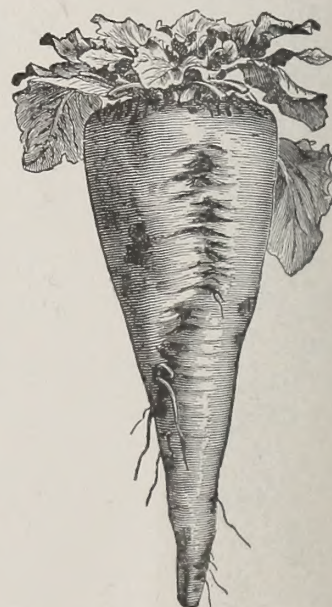
THE YIELD OF SUGAR PER ACRE.

The yield of sugar per acre depends greatly upon the variety, strain of seed, cultivation and the season: The yield in Michigan would probably average twelve tons per acre, which at \$4 per ton, would amount to \$48 under favorable circumstances—however, a yield of twenty tons can be produced. The cost of growing sugar beets depends upon varying factors to such an extent that it is almost impossible to strike an average. We might say, however, in this connection, that \$25 would probably cover the cost in this State. Farmers wishing to make experiments will find the beets well worth what they cost to produce for stock feeding.

PRICES.

	Per lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
✓ Klein Wanzleben.....	\$0 20	\$0 85	\$1 50
✓ Vilmorin's Improved	20	85	1 50

SPECIAL PRICES IN 100 POUND LOTS.



Vilmorin's Improved.

CABBAGE.



Henderson's Early Summer.

Fottler's Brunswick.

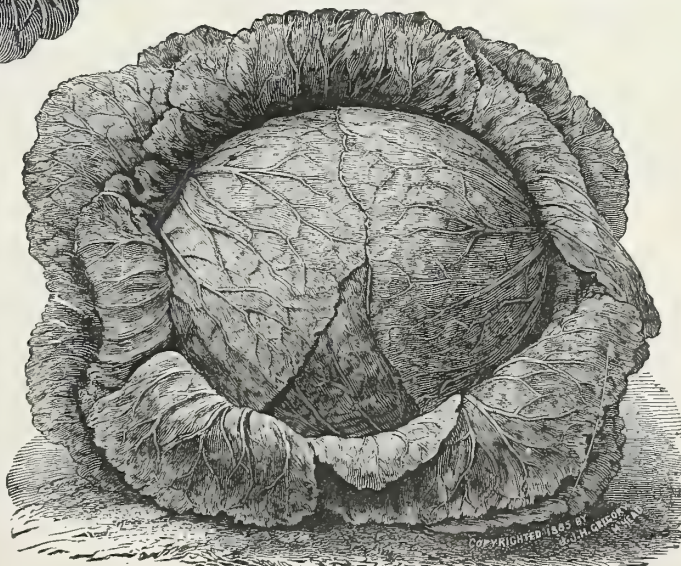
Stone Mason Marblehead.



Premium Flat Dutch.

The Cabbage not only requires suitable land and good culture, but in order to be successful great care should be exercised in the selection of seed. The cost of the seed is so small in comparison with the outlay in preparing the land and growing the crop that it is better to pay a little more for good seed than to buy seed that is offered at low prices. One grower on Long Island, N. Y., who has supplied us seed for many years past, is able to contract his entire crop to the largest people in the trade at \$1.50 a lb., while the same variety is grown by some other cabbage growers and which is sold at about one-third of this figure. An ounce of good seed will under favorable conditions produce between two and three thousand healthy plants, consequently the extra cost of using good seed is a very small item. We cannot too strongly urge our customers of this fact.

Culture.—The Cabbage requires deep cultivation, a heavy, moist, rich loam is most suitable. For early use seed should be sown in a hot bed or cold frame. But for winter use the seed should be sown in a seed bed early in the spring. Some of the large, late varieties seem to do best when seeds are sown in the hill, where they are to remain. Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground thoroughly stirred, drawing a little earth up to the plant when they begin to head. They may then be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. If the heads have a tendency to bursting, loosening the roots will very often retard the growth sufficient to prevent bursting. If the crop is infected with maggot at the root a good remedy is an emulsion of kerosene as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap, which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water. If insects are troublesome to the crop, the plants should be dusted with insect powder, slug shot and other preparations. A good remedy is tobacco dust, ashes, slack lime and coal dust.



All Seasons.

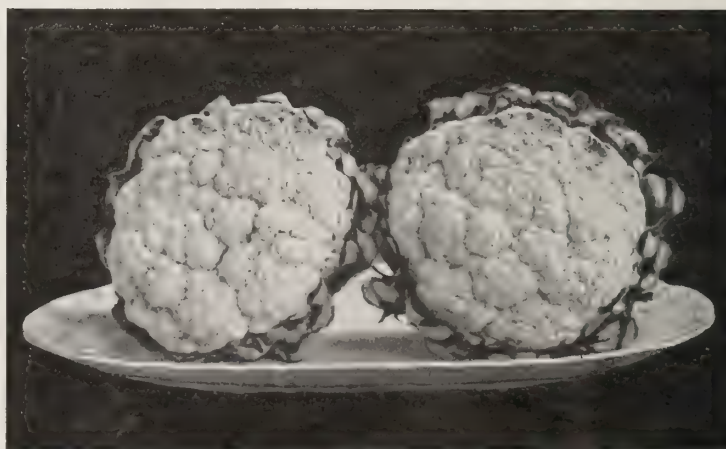


	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.		Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Early Jersey Wakefield.....	\$0 20	\$0 75	\$2 75	✓ All Head	\$0 25	\$0 90	\$3 00
✓ Large Wakefield Charleston.....	20	75	2 75	✓ Premium Flat Dutch.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Early Etamps.....	20	60	2 00	✓ Danish Round Winter	25	80	2 50
✓ Extra Early Express	20	60	2 00	✓ Hollander	20	70	2 00
✓ Early Winningstadt.....	20	50	1 50	✓ Marblehead Mammoth.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Early York.....	20	50	1 50	✓ Surehead	20	60	2 00
✓ Henderson's Early Summer.....	20	60	2 00	✓ Stone Mason Marblehead.....	20	60	1 75
✓ Henderson's Succession.....	20	70	2 50	✓ Savoy Imp. American.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Fottler's Improved Brunswick.....	20	50	1 50	✓ Filderkraut	15	50	1 50
✓ All Season's.....	20	60	2 00	✓ Early Blood Red.....	15	50	1 50
✓ Early Flat Dutch.....	20	60	2 00	✓ Mammoth Rock Red.....	20	60	2 00

CAULIFLOWER.

Culture.—The Cauliflower delights in a rich, moist soil. For early summer crop, seed should be sown in March in a hot-bed, and when the plants are sufficiently large enough, they should be transplanted into a cold frame. This will harden them off and prepare them for the open ground. As the plant is hardy the Cauliflower can be set in the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. For fall and winter Cauliflower the seed can be sown in a cool, moist place on the north side of a building or fence about May 1st. The crop should be thoroughly cultivated and the plants kept free from worms by using insect powder. The Cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather, and for this reason it is necessary that the seed should be sown so as to bring the plants to maturity in the early summer or late fall. Do not allow the plants to become crowded in the seed bed and always transplant in moist weather. The low muck lands are best adapted to the cultivation of this vegetable, but the ground should be rich and thoroughly worked. There is only one variety we can commend with safety in this latitude, and this is the "True Snowball."

We import our Snowball Cauliflower direct from the grower in Denmark and know it to be as fine and true a Snowball as you will find anywhere.



Henderson's Snowball (True).

Per pkt.	¼ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
25	60	\$2 00	\$7 00	\$24 00

TABLE AND STOCK CARROTS

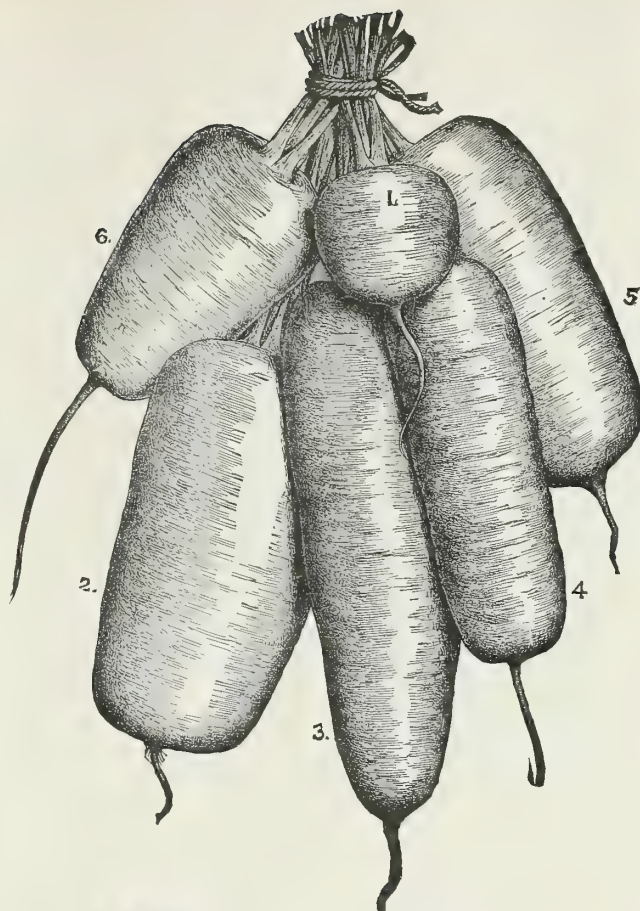


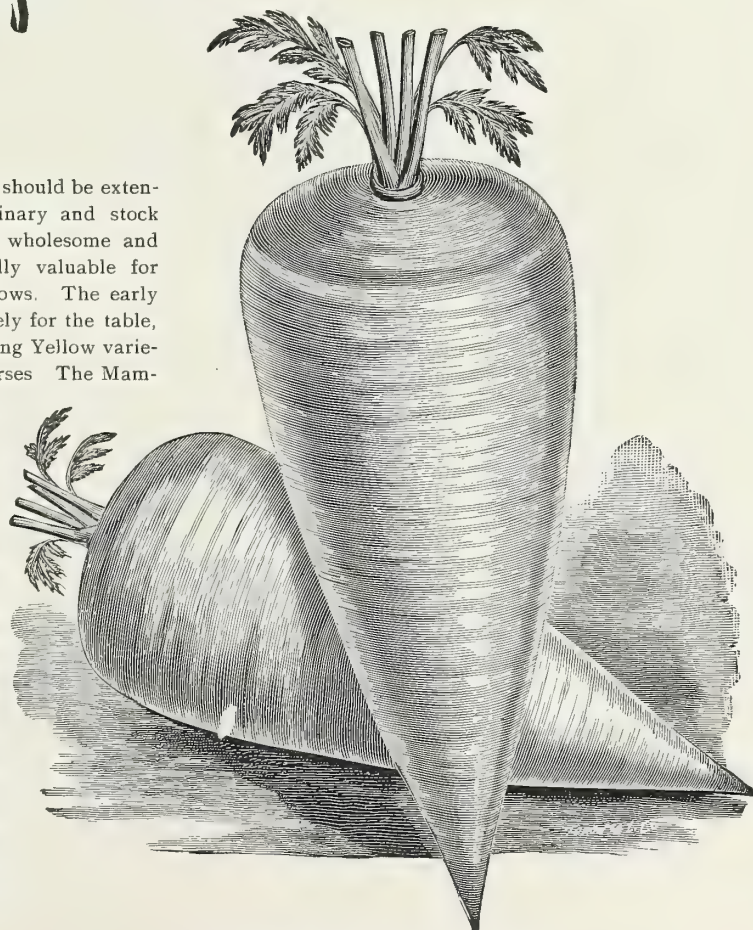
TABLE CARROTS.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Early Short Horn	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 90
✓ Danver's Half Long	10	25	90
✓ Chantenay Stump Rooted...	10	25	85
✓ Currande or Ox Heart	10	25	90
✓ Nantes Half Long..	10	25	85
✓ Intermediate Pointed.....	10	25	85
✓ Long Orange	10	25	80

STOCK CARROTS.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Mammoth White Intermediate.....	\$0 35	\$1 00
✓ Giant White Belgium.....	15	50
✓ Orange Belgium.....	15	50

Culture.—The Carrot should be extensively used, both for culinary and stock feeding. The vegetable is wholesome and nutritious. It is especially valuable for feeding horses and milch cows. The early varieties are used exclusively for the table, while the half long and long Yellow varieties are used mostly for horses. The Mammoth White and Belgium varieties are used almost exclusively for cattle. A rich, sandy loam we consider the best soil for carrots, although any good land if deeply worked will produce a satisfactory crop. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. The early table varieties should be sown in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. The half long and white varieties should be sown two feet apart. The seed required to an acre is two to three pounds. When the plants begin to appear the ground should be hoed thoroughly. Thin the small table sorts to about an inch apart in a row, and the late field varieties three to six inches apart. In storing carrots for the winter they can be kept like other roots, such as beets and turnips.



Mammoth White Intermediate.



CELEERY



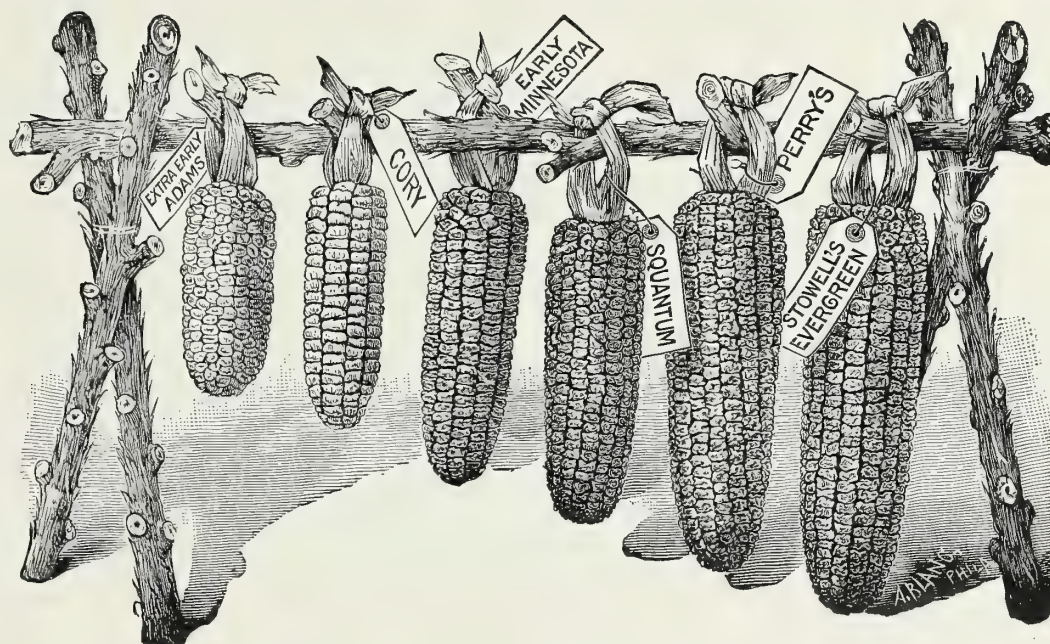
Golden Self Blanching.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds in a hot bed or in a cold frame. As soon as the plants are about three inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them four or five inches apart. When some are eight inches high, and fine stocky plants, set them in trenches. Earth up a little during summer, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew. To preserve celery for winter, dig trenches a foot in width and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand the celery in these erect as they grow with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves, as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have a good drainage. The celery is an article that has now become almost a universal standard in the list of vegetables. Hundreds of car loads are shipped from Michigan each year with an ever increasing demand.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Golden Self Blanching ..	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 75
✓ White Plume	20	60	2 00
✓ Pink Plume	20	60	2 00
✓ Giant Pascal	15	50	1 75
✓ Kalamazoo	15	40	1 50
✓ Rose Ribbed Paris	25	80	3 00
✓ Perfection Hartwell	15	50	1 75
✓ Dwarf White Solid	15	40	1 50
✓ Crawford's Half Dwarf ..	15	40	1 50
✓ Dwarf Golden Heart	15	40	1 50
✓ Boston Market	15	40	1 50
✓ Celeriac or Turnip Rooted	10	30	1 00
✓ Celery Seed for flavoring.	05	10	25



SWEET CORN



CULTURE---The Sweet Corn delights in a rich warm soil, although good corn can be grown on any ordinary good soil if it has been thoroughly worked before planting. Frequent and shallow cultivation is most desirable, but should cease as soon as the tassels begin to appear.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.		Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
✓ Mammoth White Cory...\$0 25	\$1 00	\$3 50	✓ Perry's Hybrid.....\$0 20	\$0 90	\$3 00		
✓ White Cob Cory	20	90	3 00	✓ Black Mexican.....	20	75	2 75
✓ Early Minnesota	20	75	2 75	✓ Ferry's Evergreen	20	90	3 00
✓ Crosby's Early	20	75	2 75	✓ Stowell's Evergreen	20	90	3 00
✓ Moor's Concord.....	20	90	3 00	✓ Country Gentleman	20	75	2 75
✓ Old Colony	20	75	2 75	✓ Mammoth	20	90	3 00

EGG PLANT.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Improved N. Y. Purple ..\$0 25	\$0 80	\$2 50	
✓ Long Purple.....	15	50	1 50
✓ Round Purple	15	60	1 75

ENDIVE.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Green Curled.....	10	30	1 00
✓ Moss Curled.....	10	30	1 00

GOURDS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Sugar Trough.....	15	40	1 25
Dipper	15	40	1 25
Dish Cloth.....	15	40	1 25
Japanese Nest Egg	15	40	1 25

KOHL RABI.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Large Early Purple	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
✓ Early White Vienna.....	20	70	2 50

LEEK.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Broad London Flag	10	35	1 00

CRESS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Broad Leaved	5	15	50
✓ Curled or Pepper Grass..	5	15	40
✓ Water Cress.....	20	65	2 50

CORN SALAD.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Broad Leaved	5	15	50
✓ Large Seeded.....	5	15	50



Growing Cucumbers Under Glass.

CUCUMBER.

Culture.—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed in hills four to six feet apart, each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well rotted manure, which should be well mixed with soil, forming a broad, flat hill, four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hot beds or cold frames filled with rich, friable soil, and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

LETTUCE.

Culture.—Lettuce ought to be grown rapidly, and therefore it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly prepared soil. For early crop sow under glass from November to February, and thin out as necessary, to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the air and light possible. For early, out door culture, start plants in the fall, protecting them as needed with frames or coarse cotton, or start under glass from January till March and harden off before setting in the open ground. This should be done as soon as the ground and weather will permit. For general crop sow out doors as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the summer for a continuous crop. In this as in every other garden crop thorough cultivation is essential.

CUCUMBER.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Early Cluster	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50
✓ Early Frame	5	15	50
✓ Early Short Green	5	15	50
✓ Arlington White Spine	10	20	60
✓ Evergreen White Spine	10	20	65
✓ Improved White Spine	5	15	50
✓ Chicago Pickling	5	15	50
✓ Boston Pickling	5	15	50
✓ Jersey Pickling	5	15	50
✓ Early Russian	5	15	50
✓ Improved Long Green	5	15	50
✓ Cool and Crisp	5	15	50
✓ West India Gherkin	10	25	75

LETTUCE.

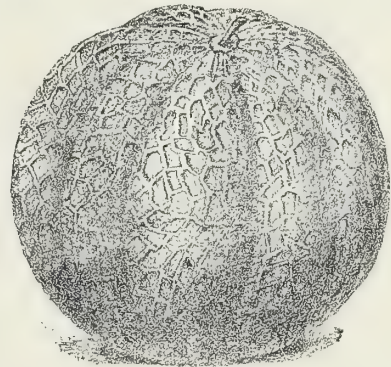
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Grand Rapids Forcing, original strain	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 50
✓ Premium Cabbage	10	25	75
✓ White Cabbage	10	25	75
✓ Prize Head	10	25	75
✓ Early Tennis Ball, White Seeded ..	10	25	80
✓ Early Tennis Ball, Black Seeded ...	10	25	80
✓ Early Curled Simpson	10	25	75
✓ Black Seeded Simpson	10	25	75
✓ Buttercup, Early Curled Silesia	10	25	80
✓ Hanson	10	25	75
✓ Salamander	10	25	80
✓ Brown Dutch	10	25	75



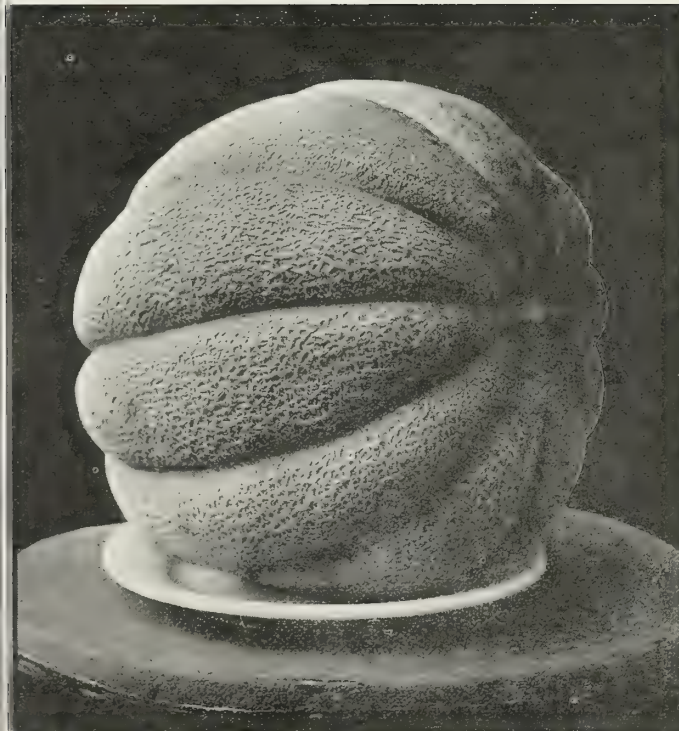
Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce.

MUSK MELONS.

CULTURE.—Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when about three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.



Netted Gem.



Large Hackensack.



Grand Rapids Early Market.



Paul Rose.

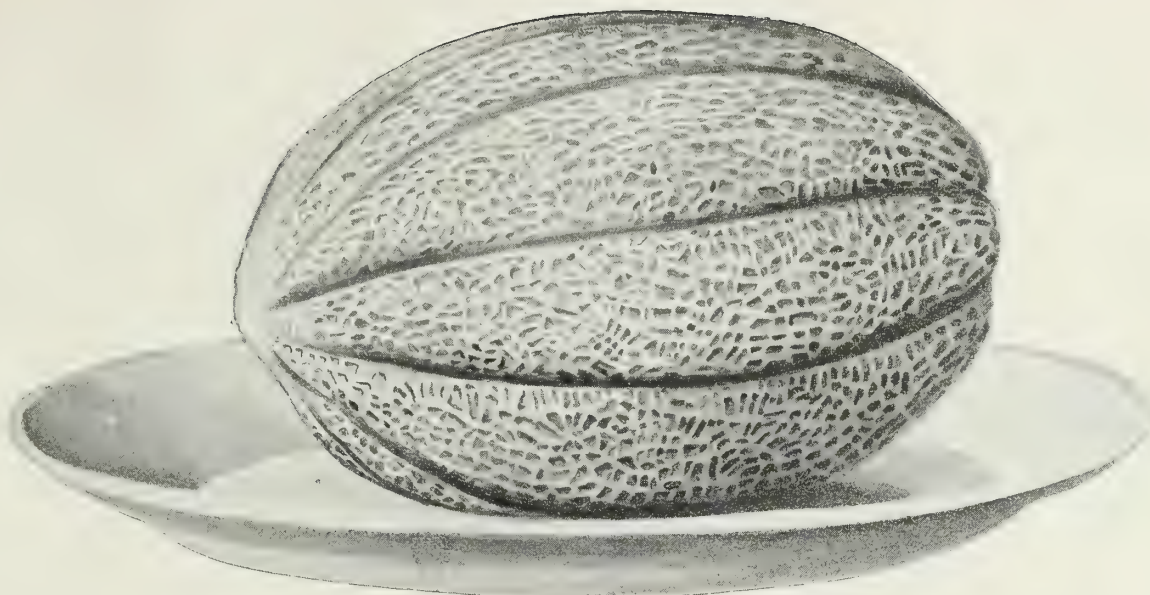
✓ **PAUL ROSE.** This melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It has firmness of rind, structure of flesh peculiarly its own and is one of the finest melons of recent production. It is a good shipper and a long keeper. When melons are plentiful the Paul Rose has been known to sell at three times the price of other varieties. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Osage. Its uniform shape is a great advantage to the shippers, as they can be placed in oblong baskets as shown in the photograph engraving. The seed we offer of this variety is from the original stock. Those who have not tried this melon will not make a mistake in planting it for early crop.

✓ **ROCKY FORD.** This melon is commonly known in the seed trade as Early Netted Gem, but it has been very largely improved upon by the Colorado muskmelon growers. Over one thousand car loads of these melons are grown tributary to Rocky Ford, Colorado, annually and shipped to all large markets in the United States. The uniform size and excellent flavor of this melon has made it popular everywhere. There are two shapes to this melon—oval and round, but the correct shape is oval, slightly ribbed, covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green and very sweet. The seed we offer is from original stock.

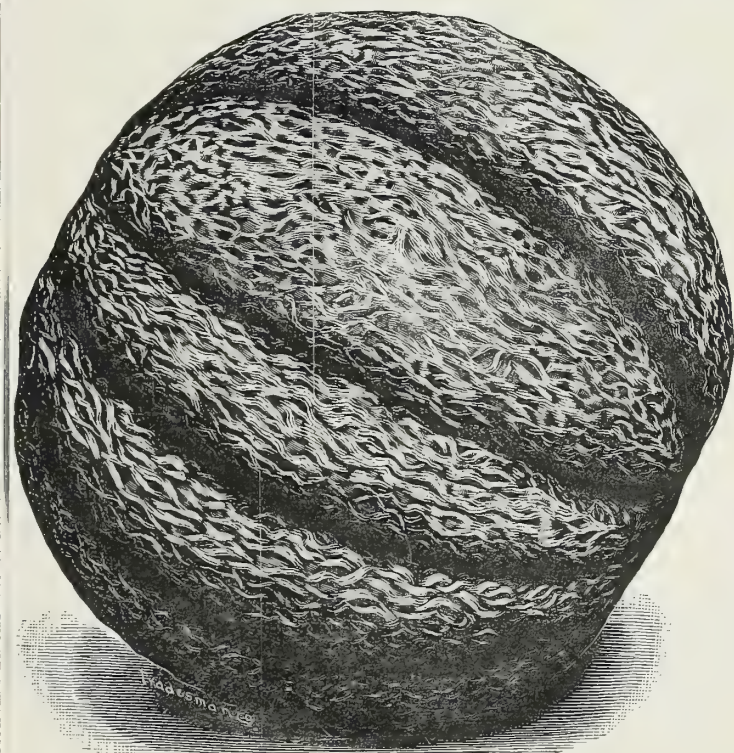
	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Paul Rose	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 70
✓ Rocky Ford	10	20	60
✓ Grand Rapids Early market	10	20	50
✓ The Osage	10	20	60
✓ The Osage, Select Strain	15	40	1 00
✓ Extra Early Hackensack	10	20	50
✓ Large Hackensack	10	20	50
✓ Netted Gem, Oval Strain	10	20	60
✓ Netted Gem, Round Strain	10	20	60
✓ The Princess	10	20	60
✓ Baltimore or Acme	10	20	50
✓ Large Green Nutmeg	10	20	50
✓ Bay View	10	20	50
✓ Banquet	10	20	60
✓ Bird Cantelope	10	20	60
✓ Montreal Nutmeg	10	20	50
✓ Emerald Gem	15	25	70
✓ Surprise	10	20	50



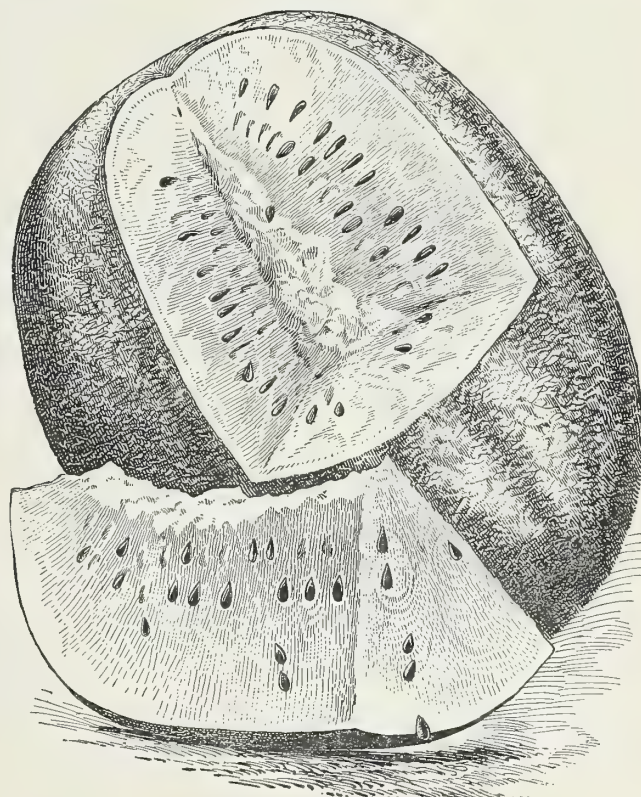
Surprise.



BAY VIEW.



PRINCESS.



SWEETHEART.

WATER MELONS.

burning out under the hot sun. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

CULTURE.—In water melon culture it is essential to get good, strong vines early in the season. These may be secured by forming large, well-drained hills of earth, about eight feet apart, made very rich with an abundance of well-rotted manure, which should be *thoroughly* mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.		Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
✓ Sweetheart	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50	✓ Mammoth Iron Clad	\$0 10	20	50
✓ Vick's Early	10	20	50	✓ Round Light Icing	10	20	50
✓ Mountain Sweet	10	20	50	✓ Dark Icing	10	20	50
✓ Florida Favorite	10	20	50	✓ Mountain Sprout	10	20	50
✓ Phinney's Early	10	20	50	✓ Black Spanish	10	20	50
✓ Cuban Queen	10	20	50	✓ Georgia Rattlesnake	10	20	50
✓ Colb Gem	10	20	50	✓ Citron (for preserves)	10	20	50
✓ Peerless	10	20	50				



ONION SEED.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
✓ Extra Early Flat Red	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$4 50
✓ Large Red Wethersfield	10	30	1 00	4 50
✓ Southport Red Globe (Select)	15	40	1 25	5 50

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
✓ Australian Brown	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$4 50
✓ Yellow Globe Danvers (Select)	10	30	1 00	4 50
✓ Michigan Yellow Globe	10	25	90	4 00
✓ Yellow Strasburg	10	25	90	4 00
✓ Yellow Danvers Flat	10	25	90	4 00
✓ Mammoth Prize Taker	15	35	1 25	6 00
✓ White Globe	20	60	2 00	9 00
✓ White Portugal or Silverskin	20	60	2 00	9 00



Spanish or Prize Taker.

✓ **AUSTRALIAN BROWN.** This new onion is calling the attention of onion growers in every section of the United States where onions are produced in quantity. It is of medium size, very hard and solid and will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. It is grown almost exclusively in Australia. The skin is of a deep amber brown, rich and attractive. It is distinct from all other onions, and while yet not largely known in the market it will undoubtedly become one of the most popular onions of recent introduction.



Australian Brown.

✓ **SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.** This superior strain of Southport is the direct results of a careful selection of bulbs from the true eastern grown Southport Red Globe. The onions are not overly large but just the size to command the highest figure in the southern market where the Red Globe onion has become so popular. The bulbs differ in many respects to other strains of Red Globe onion sold under the name of Southport. They are more uniform in size, darker colored skin, heavier and a far better keeper than any strain of Southport we have ever seen. The onions ripen early and never produce a stiff or watery neck.

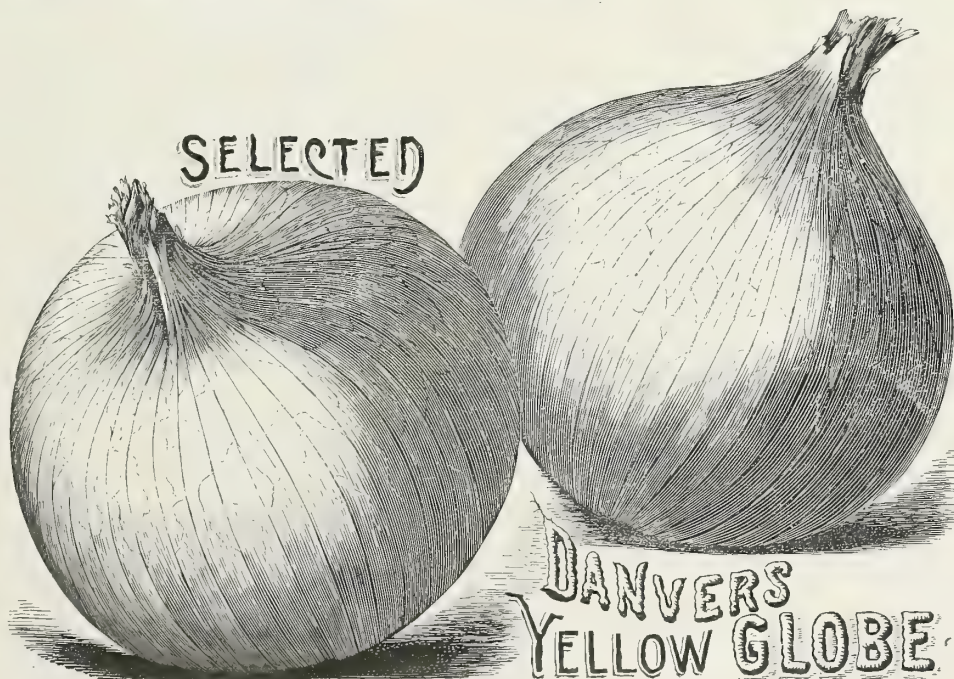
Culture.—The onion must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well rotted manure freely and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant, for if onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Thin out early and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart, and thin out when the young onions are about the size of quills. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. In hoeing to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. Four pounds of seed are usually required for an acre.



PHOTOGRAPH, TRUE SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.
A Bushel of Bulbs Grown From Our Seed.

✓ **YELLOW GLOBE
DANVERS**

Our Yellow Globe Danver onion seed is produced from a choice selection of true bulbs, and we do not hesitate to say the quality of our seed is equally as good as any offered. The bulbs are true globe shaped as shown in the engraving, and on account of the small neck the onions mature in a manner that insures to them excellent keeping qualities. Size is uniform, not overly large; skin thin, beautiful shade of yellow, the flesh is white, very fine grained.



GARDEN PEAS.



Photograph View—Inspecting a Field of Extra Early Peas.

Culture—For Early Peas the soil should be light and warm, while heavier soil is suitable for medium and late varieties. Peas cannot be grown successfully on very rich or wet soil, as they grow too much to vine. Peas should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The best results obtained is to sow on fall plowed land. All peas should be sown early, whether they are late or early varieties. For early crop seed should be sown from one to two inches deep, but the medium and later varieties do better if sown in trenches, and after the plants are three to six inches high, they should be covered nearly to the top with earth. In this way they will stand the drought and produce larger pods. By sowing several varieties in the garden, a succession of crops can be obtained.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS—

	Qt.	Peck.	Bush.
✓ Extra Early (select strain)	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$5 50
✓ First and Best.....	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Extra Early Alaska.....	25	1 75	6 50
✓ Early Kent.....	20	1 40	5 00
✓ Extra Early Tom Thumb.	30	2 00	7 00
✓ Blue Peter.....	25	1 75	6 50

EARLY WRINKLE SORTS—

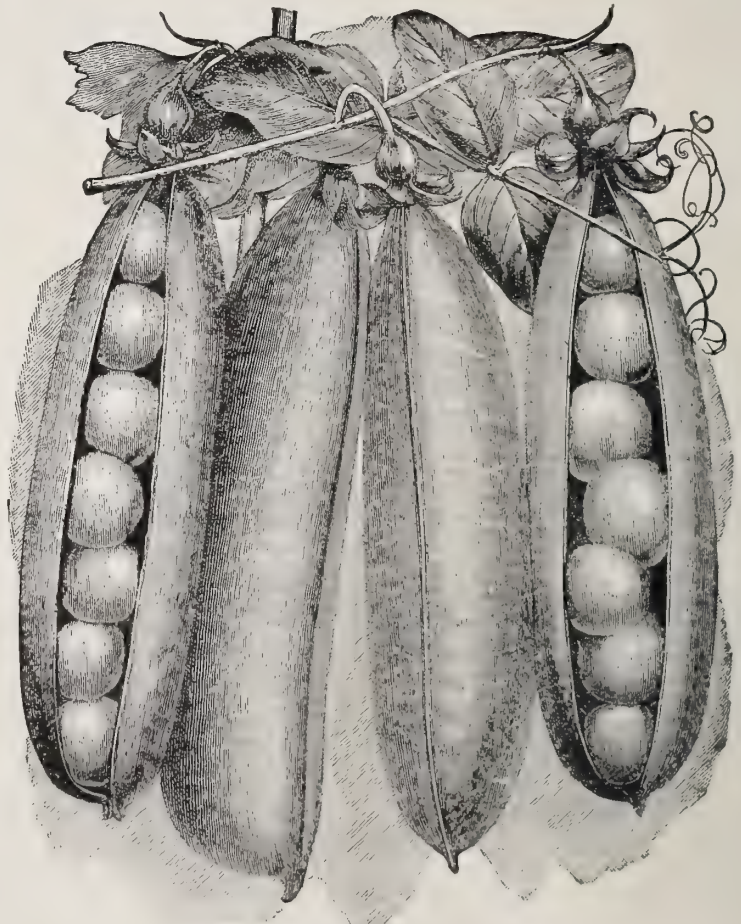
✓ Gradus (new). Sold out...
✓ Nott's Excelsior.....	30	2 00	7 50
✓ American Wonder.....	30	2 00	7 50
✓ Premium Gem.....	25	1 75	6 50
✓ McLean's Little Gem....	25	1 75	6 50

FOR MAIN CROP—

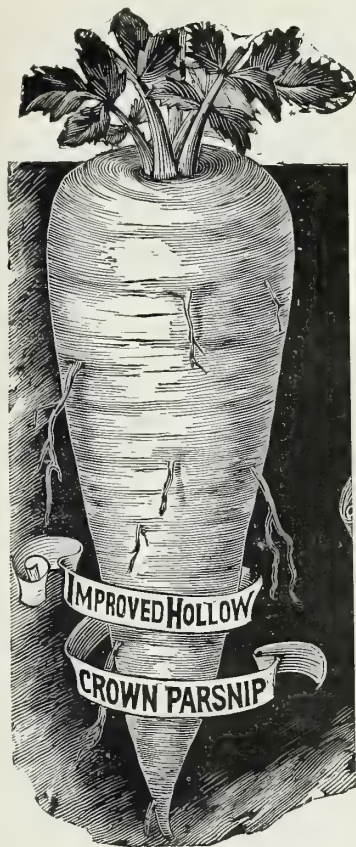
✓ Bliss Everbearing.....	25	1 75	6 50
✓ Telephone	25	1 75	6 50
✓ Horsford's Market Garden	25	1 50	5 50
✓ McLean's Advancer.....	25	1 75	6 50

LATE SORTS—

✓ Improved Stratagem	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Pride of the Market.....	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Yorkshire Hero	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Champion of England....	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Heroine	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Blue Imperial	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Large White Marrowfat..	20	75	2 75
✓ Black Eyed Marrowfat...	20	75	2 75
✓ Melting Sugar, edible pods	30	2 00	7 50



Nott's Excelsior.

**PARSNIP.**

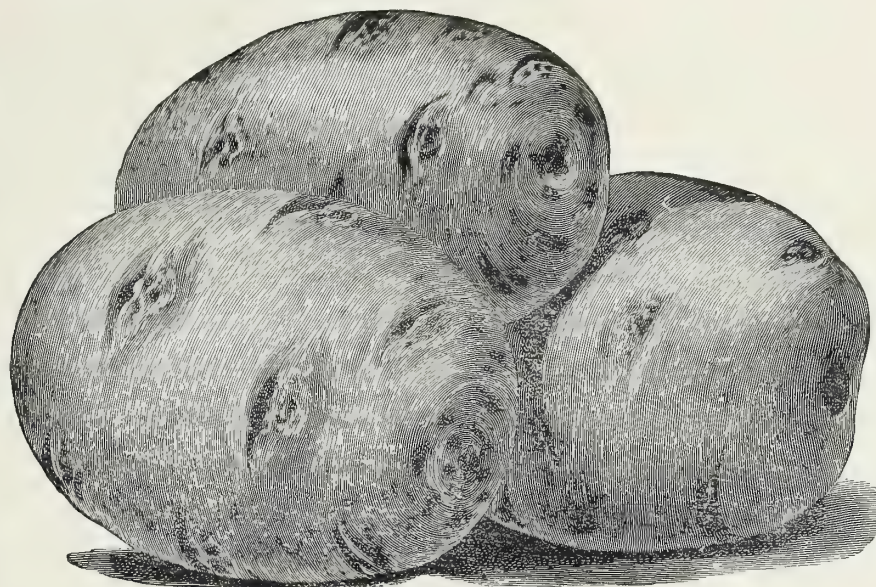
	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Improved Hollow Crown..	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40
✓ Long White Dutch.....	5	15	40

PARSLEY.

✓ Champion Moss Curled...	10	25	60
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Large Bull Nose Pepper.



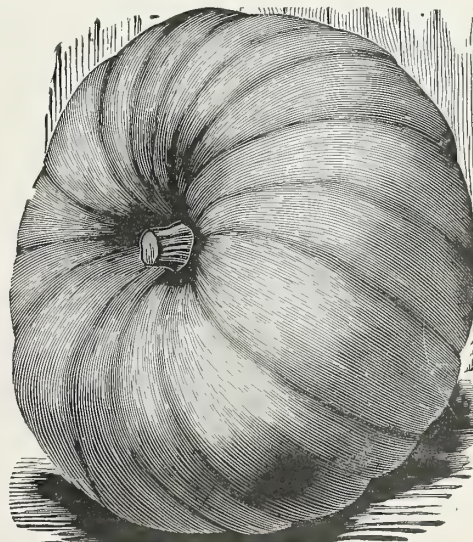
True Early Ohio.

PEPPER.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Ruby King.....	\$0 20	\$0 65	\$2 25
✓ Golden Dawn.....	20	65	2 25
✓ Sweet Mountain.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Long Red Cayenne.....	20	65	2 25
✓ Cherry Form.....	20	65	2 25
✓ Red Chili.....	20	65	2 25

PUMPKIN.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Canner's Pumpkin.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30
✓ Large Cheese.....	5	15	40
✓ Sugar.....	5	15	40
✓ Mammoth Etamps.....	5	15	40
✓ Nantucket or Negro.....	5	15	40
✓ Connecticut Field.....	5	10	25



Mammoth Yellow Pumpkin.

Vick's True Scarlet Globe Radish.

We introduced this valuable forcing variety to the local market garden trade in 1888. It immediately became popular and although many new varieties have been tried since, there has nothing yet been offered that has given the general satisfaction as the true strain of this variety. As a forcing radish it has no equal, as it will stand more heat without getting pithy, is earlier, more true in shape and handsomer than other Scarlet Globe shaped sorts. The seed we offer is pure and can be thoroughly relied upon.



Vick's True Scarlet Globe.
The Best Forcing Radish Known.



Philadelphia White Box.

RADISH

CULTURE.—Radishes can be sowed in drills or broadcast. The soil should be rich sandy loam and seed should be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Nitrate of soda or any quick acting commercial fertilizer will stimulate the growth and make the radish tender and crisp. In order to have a succession of crops sow seed every ten or fifteen days.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓Cincinnati Market.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
✓Vick's Scarlet Globe.....	10	30	90
✓Half Long Bright Scarlet	10	25	80
✓Scarlet Turnip.....	10	25	75
✓Scarlet Turnip White Tip.....	10	25	80
✓Early Round Dark Red.....	10	25	75
✓Long Scarlet Short Top.....	10	25	70
✓Wood's Early Frame	10	25	75
✓French Breakfast	10	25	75
✓Beckert's Chartier.....	10	25	80
✓Philadelphia White Box	10	25	80
✓Early White Turnip.....	10	25	70
✓White Strasburg.....	10	25	70
✓Large White Summer	10	25	70
✓Long White Vienna.....	10	25	70

WINTER VARIETIES.

✓Chinese Rose or Scarlet China...	5	15	50
✓California Mammoth White Winter	5	15	50
✓Long Black Spanish.....	5	15	50
✓Large White Spanish.....	5	15	50
✓Half Long Black Winter.....	5	15	50

RHUBARB.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓Victoria	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
✓Linnaeus.....	10	30	1 00

SPINACH.

Special Prices to Market Gardeners.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓Thick Leaf Summer.	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
✓Victoria Long Standing.....	05	15	35
✓Bloomsdale	05	15	35

SALSIFY.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓White French....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 90
✓Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	10	30	1 00

SQUASH.



Mammoth White Bush Scallop.



White Summer Crookneck.

SQUASH CULTURE---The general principles of culture for the Squash are the same as cucumbers and melons, although the plants are more tender and sensitive to cold, and they should not be planted until settled warm weather sets in. The soil should be a rich loam and well drained. Great care should be exercised in gathering winter squash for storage. The least bruise will usually cause the squash to rot. The winter varieties should be stored in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees and thoroughly dry.



SQUASH—Summer Varieties.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Mammoth White Bush.....	5	15	50
✓ White Summer Crookneck.....	5	15	50
✓ Yellow Bush Scallop.....	5	15	40
✓ Early White Bush Scallop.....	5	15	40
✓ Summer Crookneck.....	5	15	40
✓ Mammoth Summer Crookneck.....	5	15	50

HUBBARD.

SQUASH—Winter Varieties.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Hubbard, True.....	10	25	80
✓ Sibley, or Pike's Peak.....	5	15	50
✓ Boston Marrow.....	5	15	40
✓ Improved Orange Marrow.....	5	15	40
✓ Golden Hubbard.....	10	25	80
✓ Ferry's Green Mountain.....	5	20	60

The Squash is of great value both as a vegetable and for stock feeding. The cost of growing an acre of squash will not exceed the cost of an acre of corn. Many farmers do not appreciate their value and we wish to strongly urge our customers who are not in the habit of growing this nutritious food to try a patch this year.



TOMATO

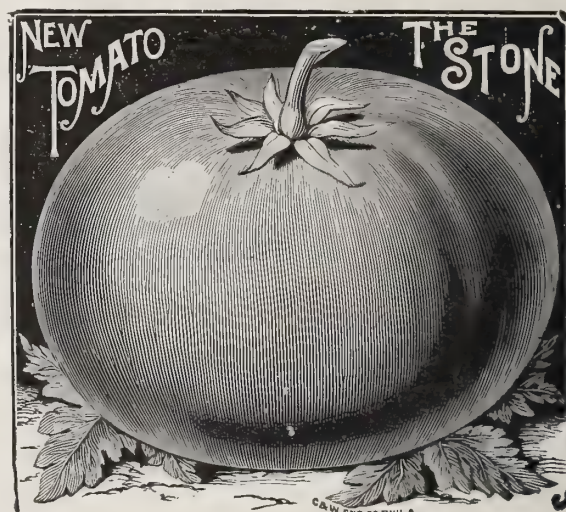


Livingston's New Magnus.

LIVINGSTON'S NEW MAGNUS.

This very distinct and most promising new variety, of the color of Beauty and Acme, is the latest addition by Livingston to the Tomato family. It is thicker, heavier and more solid than either Acme or Beauty, making it easily the most handsome sort in cultivation. It is unsurpassed in quality, and in the production of fine, large fruits. While perfectly adapted to main crop planting, yet it matures so quickly that it will take first rank for early market. The form is perfect, uniform, large and attractive. Flesh is very firm. It is a robust grower, with short joints, setting its fruit clusters closer together than most varieties, and is therefore a heavy cropper. The fruits are very deep from stem to blossom end, many of them being almost globe-shape. It ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem, and the flavor is most desirable.

Tomato Culture.—The soil should be in good condition. If too rich the plant grows too rank and does not fruit as well. Seed should be sowed in hot-bed or greenhouse two months before time for setting plants out doors. In this latitude about the first half of March. When the plants are about an inch high transplant and harden them off until they are dark green and the stems purple. The growth should not be retarded from the start and the plants should be stocky before planting in the open ground. For the home garden few go to the trouble of raising plants as they can be bought as cheaply as they can be grown from seed.

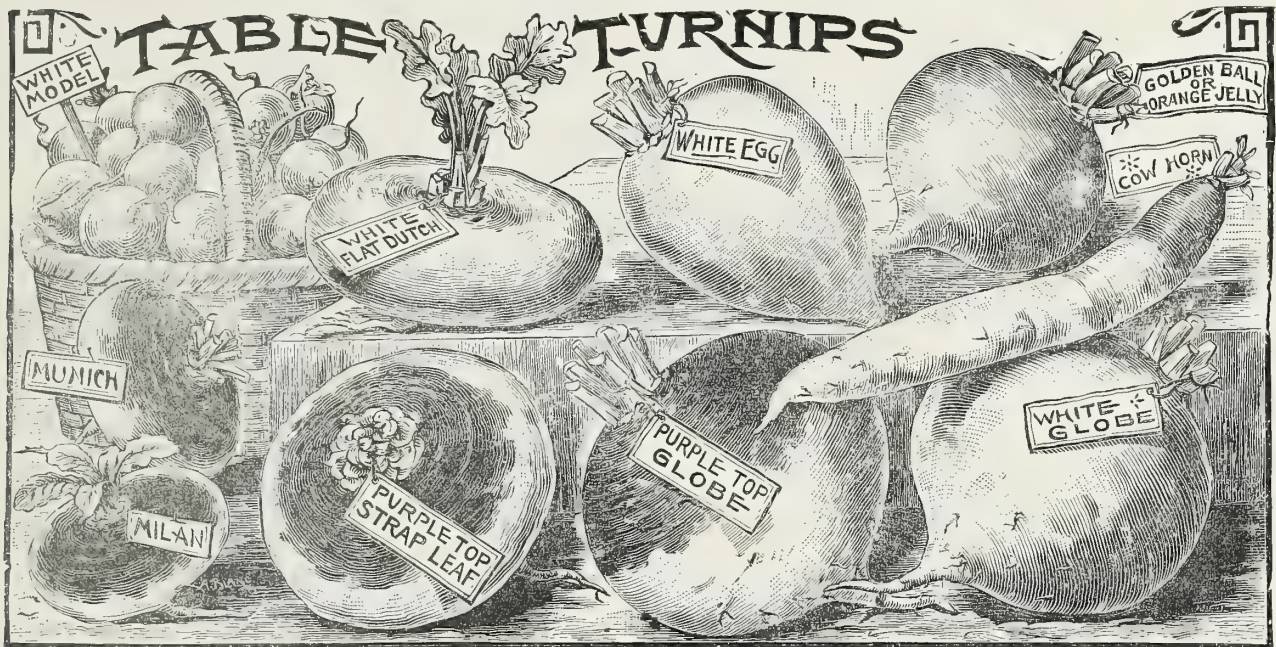


	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Livingston's New Magnus....	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 50
✓ Honor Bright, "New".....	20	60	2 00
✓ Livingston's Favorite.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Livingston's Beauty.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Livingston's Early Acme....	20	50	1 75
✓ Livingston's Perfection.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Livingston's Stone.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Livingston's Aristocrat.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Livingston's Buckeye State...	20	50	1 75
✓ Livingston's Golden Queen...	20	50	1 75
✓ Optimus.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Ignotum.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Paragon.....	20	50	1 75



Honor Bright.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Bu.
✓ Dwarf Champion.....	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$2 75
✓ Trophy.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Volunteer.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Mikado.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Atlantic Prize.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Matchless.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Ponderosa.....	25	90	3 00
✓ Early Michigan.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Red Cherry.....	25	80	2 50
✓ Peach.....	25	80	2 50
✓ Plum Shape.....	25	80	2 50
✓ Large Yellow.....	20	60	2 00

**Culture.**

Seed can be sown in drills about 18 inches apart or sown broadcast. The soil should be good and freshly worked. When sowed in drills, weed and thin out as the plants show the rough leaf. In order to get a good stand the seed, which costs but little, should be used freely. Do not let them crowd as it will spoil the flavor. For early crop sow the seed early in spring as hot weather causes them to become tough and strong.

Turnips and Rutabagas are becoming more popular. Farmers are beginning to know their value. Those having peach orchards will find the turnip a cheap and splendid fertilizer.

TURNIPS

WHITE FLESHED SORTS.

	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
✓ Early White Flat Dutch	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 75
✓ Extra Early Purple Top Milan	5	20	60	2 50
✓ White Egg	5	15	50	2 00
✓ Early Purple Top Strap Leaf	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Purple Top White Globe	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Early Purple Top Munich	5	20	60	2 50
✓ Large White Norfolk	5	10	35	1 50
✓ Long White Cowhorn	5	15	50	2 00
✓ Sweet German	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Early White Stone	5	15	40	1 75

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

✓ Green Top Yellow Aberdeen	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 50
✓ Yellow Globe	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Early Yellow Stone	5	20	50	2 00
✓ Robertson's Golden Ball	5	15	40	1 50

RUTABAGA OR SWEDES.

✓ American Purple Top	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$2 00
✓ Carter's Imperial Purple Top	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Hall's Westbury	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Shirving's Liverpool	5	15	40	1 50
✓ White Sweet Russian	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Laing's Purple Top	5	15	40	1 50

TOBACCO.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Connecticut Seed Leaf	\$0 10	\$0 25
General Grant	10	25



AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA

SWEET HERBS.

	oz.	lb.
Anise	\$0 10	\$1 00
Basil, Sweet	15	1 50
Caraway for Sowing	10	75
Dandeloin, Thick Leaf	30	2 50
Dill	10	60
Fennel, Sweet	10	90

	oz.	lb.
Horehound	\$0 25	\$2 50
Lavender	10	1 25
Majoram, Sweet	15	1 00
Rosemary	40	4 50
Rue	15	1 50
Saffron	15	1 75

	oz.	lb.
Sage, Broad Leaf	\$0 15	\$1 25
Savory, Summer	10	1 00
Tansy	25	2 75
Thyme, English	25	2 50
Wormwood	25	2 75

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.



NASTURTIIUMS.

The dwarf varieties of Nasturtiums are among the most useful and beautiful of annuals for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of blooming. The tall sorts are admirably adapted for rock work, covering trellises or rustic work. They flower most profusely when planted in a poor soil, and remain in bloom for a long time; stand heat and draught without the slightest effect. The seed, if picked young, is an excellent substitute for capers. Pkt, 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM.

A. White.—Very sweet, per oz. 30
Little Gem.—Of very compact growth, only 3 to 4 in. high, but a single plant will cover a space up to three feet in circumference. It grows quick from seed and the plants will bloom when quite young. The abundance of flowers is simply enormous. 300 flowers have been counted on a Plant. Pkt 10

NASTURTIIUMS.



CORBÆA SCANDENS.

CORBÆA. A rapid growing climber, sometimes attaining the length of thirty feet in a season; it is of easy culture. To prevent it from rotting place the seed edgewise and cover slightly with light soil. Scandens, purplish lilac, 10c per pkt.



Comet or Poodle Aster. Pkt. 10c. A handsome and very distinct Aster, resembling the Japanese Crysanthemum in shape of flowers; the petals are very long and beautifully curled, are of a lovely delicate pink, bordered with white, bright pink, light blue and other colors. Many colors mixed, pkt. 10c.

Pæony Flowered Perfection.

Large and remarkably fine flowers with long, beautifully incurved petals, resembling those of the Pæony. One of the finest Asters.

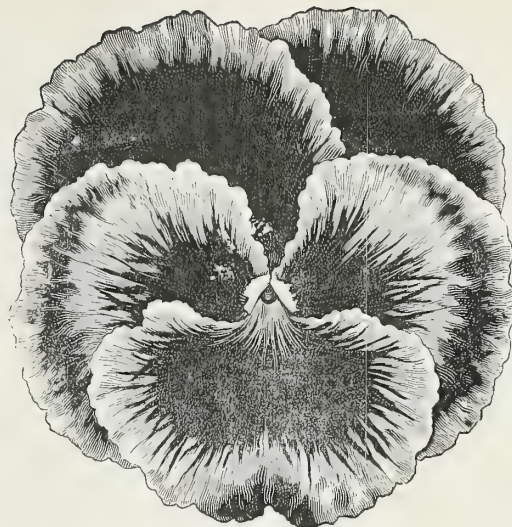
Pure White.
Dark Crimson and White.
Crimson Ball.
White and Blueblack.
Brilliant Rose.
Gravelotte.
Pink and White.
Light Blue and White.
Dark Blue.
Light Blue.
Shining Blueblack, distinct
Dark Crimson.
Brilliant Scarlet, a most striking and beautiful color.
La Superba, sky blue tipped white.
Each of the above per pkt. 10c; any 3 for 25c.
Mixed Colors, extra choice per pkt. 10c.



ELDORADO MARIGOLD.



FANCY MIXED PANSIES.



NEW SUPERB GIANT PANSY.

New Giant Pansies.

This new and entirely distinct race of pansies is fast growing in favor and we are glad to add a few more new colors to our list.

Giant Cassier.—A mixture of well shaped flowers of gigantic dimensions in a very choice variety of colors, each flower is marked with fine large blotches.

Giant Emperor William.—Color splendid ultra-marine blue, with well-defined purple violet eye.

Giant Striped.—Flowers enormous size, beautifully striped.

Giant Trimardeau Improved.—Well-known strain, flowers immense size, larger variety of colors than are generally offered under that name.

Giant Trimardeau Yellow.—Very showy color.

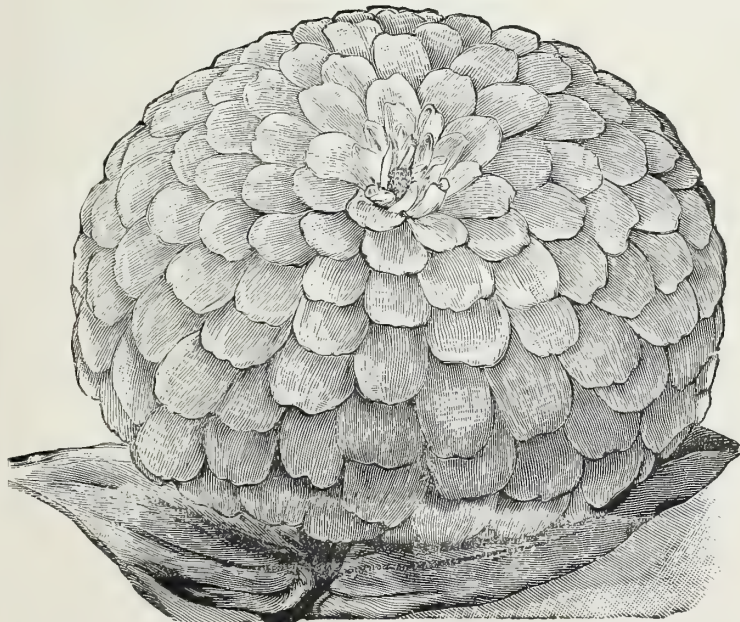
Giant Trimardeau Purple.—Flowers very little.

Giant Coal Black.—Of immense size and coal black.

Giant Trimardeau White.—A most valuable addition to this family. Flowers white with violet center.

Giant Copper Color.—A most distinct and showy combination of very rich metallic shades.

Per Pkt. of any of the above, 15c.

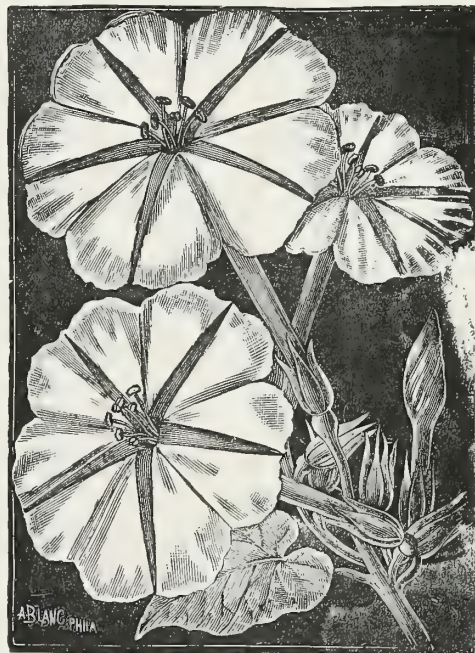


VAUGHAN'S GIANT ZINNIAS.

ZINNIA. Are undoubtedly among the most showy and ornamental of flowers for either beds or borders, and are equally desirable for bouquets.

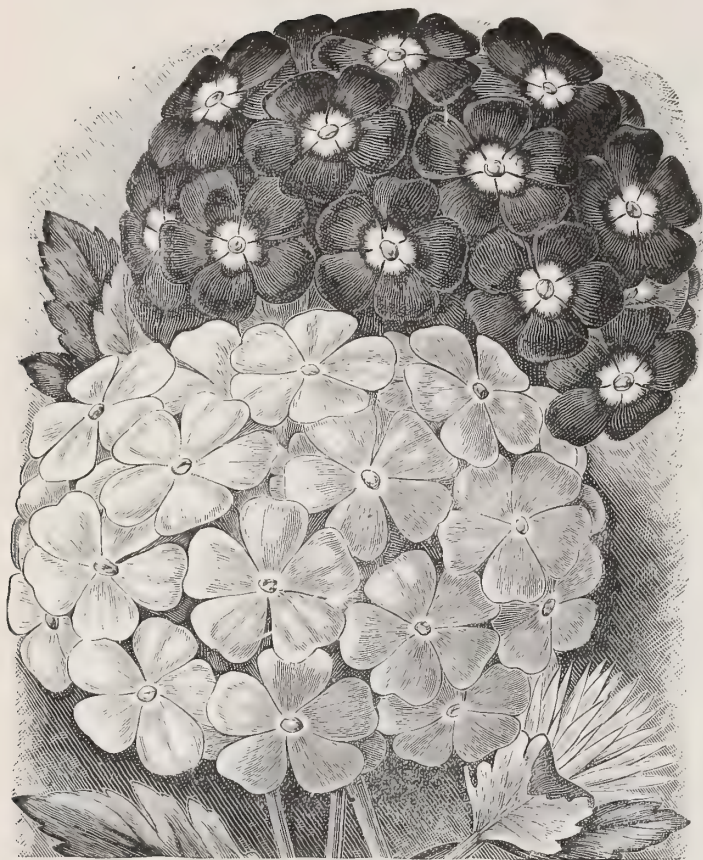
Pure White.—With handsome white flowers.....	5
Dwarf Scarlet.—Double fiery scarlet colors.....	5
Golden Yellow.—Flowers large and perfect shape, and of a clear golden yellow.....	5
Double Crimson.—Flowers very double.....	5
Double Large Flowering.—Mixture of many colors, finest strain in cultivation.....	5
Mexicana Fl. Pl. - A very pretty dwarf growing variety, golden yellow double flowers.....	5
Carnation Striped Zinnias.—These flowers are perfect form, beautifully imbricated, double and as finely striped as a carnation.....	10

Giant Mammoth Zinnias. We offered this variety for the first time three years ago, and have found it a decided improvement on any strain of Zinnias heretofore offered. The plant is a vigorous grower, reaching a height of about three feet, and bearing its flowers in great profusion. The blossoms are extremely double and very brilliant in color, showing shades not before seen in any collection, while in size they surpass all Zinnias, often measuring five to six inches in diameter. It makes a grand display either as solitary plant on a lawn or in masses, on account of the stately growth and brilliancy of its flowers. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c.



MOONFLOWER. White seeded. — (*Ipomœa noctiflora*)—Its luxuriance of foliage and splendor of bloom combine to make it one of the most beautiful of all annual climbers. It bears in the greatest profusion its lovely immense white flowers, five to six inches in diameter, with a five-pointed star in the center; the flowers open at dusk or earlier on cloudy days, at which time they are deliciously fragrant. To obtain the most favorable results, start early in the house and set out as early as safe in the spring; the vines make very rapid growth, often attaining a height of 25 feet in one season. Pkt. 5c.

New Cross-Bred Moonflower.—This new variety is a cross between the black and white seeded Moonflower, combining the characteristics and good qualities of both. It is of luxuriant growth, and will flower from four to five weeks before the white seeded varieties. Pkt. 10c.



VERBENAS.



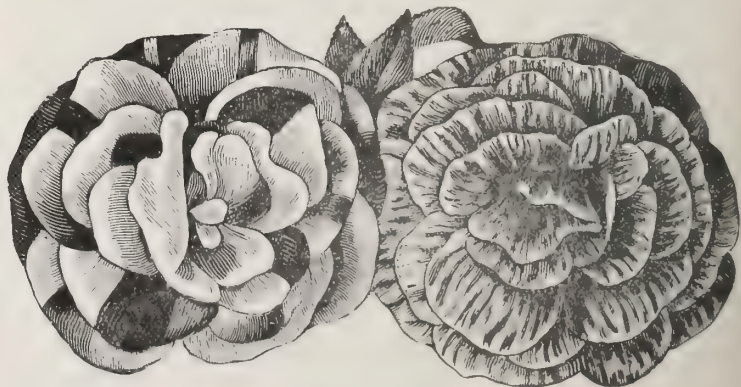
CALENDULA, Orange King.



PÆONY FLOWERED ASTER.



GLADIOLUS FLOWERED CANNA.



BALSAMS.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK.

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Alonsoa, Scarlet.....	\$0 05	\$0 50	Godetia, Dutchess of Albany.....	\$0 05	\$0 90
Ageratum, Mixed.....	5	25	Gilia, Tricolor, Mixed.....	5	15
Adonia.....	5	15	Heliotrope, Giant, Mixed.....	10	3 00
Acroclinium, Everlastings.....	5	30	" Dark Mixed.....	10	2 50
Ammobium, Alatum, Everlastings.....	5	30	Hollyhock, Double Charter's Mixed.....	5	2 50
Ameranthus, Tricolor.....	5	30	" Allegany.....	5	2 00
Abronia, Umbellata.....	5	1 00	" Salmon.....	10	3 00
Annagallis, Grandiflora Mixed.....	5	50	" Canary.....	10	3 00
Alyssum, Sweet.....	5	50	" Faust.....	10	3 00
Alyssum, Little Gem.....	10	30	" Crimson.....	10	3 00
Antirrhinum, Tall Mixed.....	5	25	" Pink.....	10	3 00
Astor, Trufant's Pink.....	10	1 75	" White.....	10	3 00
" White and Light Blue.....	10	1 75	Hop, Japanese.....	5	40
" Victoria, Mixed.....	10	2 00	Hibiscus, Africanus.....	5	15
" Giant Comet, Mixed.....	10	1 75	Hyacinth, Mixed.....	5	10
" Upright, White Branching.....	10	1 75	Helichrysum, Everlastings.....	5	60
" Single, Mixed.....	10	1 00	Honey Suckle.....	5	20
" Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered, Mixed.....	10	1 50	Ice Plant.....	5	40
" Branching.....	10	60	Ipomoea, White Seeded.....	5	1 00
" Branching Pink.....	10	1 00	Lobelia, Mixed.....	5	60
" Branching Lavender.....	10	1 25	Larkspur, Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.....	5	20
Balsam, Double, Pink.....	5	80	" Tall Mixed.....	5	20
" Double, White.....	5	80	Latana, French Mixed.....	5	25
" Double, Scarlet.....	5	80	" Choice Mixed.....	5	25
" Double, Light Lemon.....	5	80	Linum or Scarlet Flax.....	5	15
" Camelia Flowered, Mixed.....	5	50	Lupinus, Annual Mixed.....	5	15
Bellis, Double, Extra Choice, Mixed.....	5	2 50	Love-in-a-mist, Double.....	5	15
Balloon Vine.....	5	15	Job's Tears, Everlasting.....	5	10
Bartonia.....	5	30	Morning Glory, improved.....	5	15
Batchelor's Button.....	5	30	" Mixed.....	5	10
Briza Maxima, Everlastings.....	5	30	" Japanese.....	5	15
Bromus Brajafercum, Everlastings.....	5	30	Mignonette, Sweet.....	5	10
Catchfly.....	5	15	" Matchet.....	5	60
Collinsea, Mixed.....	5	15	Marigold, African, Mixed.....	5	30
Canterbury Bell, Sweet Mixed.....	5	35	" Eldorado.....	5	20
Clarkia.....	5	20	" French Dwarf, Double Mixed.....	5	15
Chrysanthemum, Double, Mixed.....	5	25	Nasturtium, Madam Gunther's Hybrid.....	5	10
" Double, White.....	5	25	" Tall.....	5	10
" Double, Yellow.....	5	25	" Dwarf.....	5	10
Calendula, Pot Marigold, Prince of Orange.....	5	20	Nenophila, Mixed.....	5	10
Clematis.....	5	50	Pansy, All Colors, Mixed.....	5	50
Coxcomb, Golden.....	10	3 00	" Chicago Park, Mixed Bedding.....	10	1 00
" Crimson.....	10	2 50	" Trimardeau, Mixed Bedding.....	10	1 50
" Mixed.....	10	1 00	" Vaughan's International.....	15	16 00
Centranthus, Mixed.....	5	20	Phlox, Dr. Grandiflora.....	5	60
Calliopsis, Mixed.....	5	10	" Dr. Mixed.....	5	50
Candytuft, Empress.....	5	25	Petunia, Hybrid Extra Choice Mixed.....	5	1 25
" Mixed.....	5	10	Poppy, Double Carnation, Flowered.....	5	10
Canary Bird Flower.....	5	25	Portulacca, Single.....	5	30
Canna, Crozy.....	5	15	" Best Double.....	5	4 00
Carnation, Choice Mixed, Extra Fine.....	5	2 00	Perilla, Nankinesis.....	5	15
" Margaret.....	5	90	Rose of Heaven.....	5	15
Castor Bean, Zanzibar.....	5	10	Rhodanthe, Everlastings.....	10	1 50
Cantaura, Cyanus Mixed.....	5	15	Statice, Everlastings.....	10	1 25
" Margaret.....	5	15	Sweet Sultan, Purple.....	5	35
Cobea Scandens.....	10	50	Sweet Scabiosa, Morning Bride.....	5	40
Coleus, Fine Mixed.....	10	8 00	Salpiglosses, Grandiflora.....	10	1 25
Cosmos, Early Flowering Dawn.....	5	30	" Choice Mixed.....	5	1 25
Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	5	15	Scabiosa, Large Flowering, Mixed.....	5	15
Dahlia, Double Mixed.....	10	1 00	Salvia, Spendsus, Drooping Spikes.....	10	3 00
Dianthus, Double Mixed Chinese.....	5	30	Schizanthus, Mixed.....	5	25
Digitalis, Mixed Fox Glove.....	5	25	Smilax.....	5	60
Daisy, Bellis, Double White.....	10	10 00	Sunflower, Miniature.....	5	25
" Swan River.....	10	1 00	" Double California.....	5	10
Escholtzia, Mixed.....	5	15	Stocks, Large Flowering, Choice Mixed.....	10	3 00
For-get-me-not, Blue Mixed.....	5	60	Sweet William, Choice Mixed.....	5	25
Four O'clock.....	5	10	Thunbergia.....	5	50
Gaillardia, Double Mixed.....	5	40	Verbena, Lemon.....	10	2 50
" Picta.....	5	25	" Hybrid Fine Mixed.....	10	8 00
Godetia, Double Mixed.....	5	15	" Hybrid Mammoth.....	5	1 50
" Lady Albemarle.....	5	75	Violet, Sweet.....	10	2 00
" Lady Satin Rose.....	10	1 35	Wild Cucumber.....	5	15
" The Bride.....	5	60	Xeranthemum, Everlastings.....	5	75
" Bijom.....	5	60	Zinnia, Double Grandiflora.....	10	5 00
" Queen of Fairies.....	10	1 80			

SWEET PEAS.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.		Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Eckford Mixed.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	Peach Blossom.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60
Blanche Ferry.....	10	20	50	Monarch.....	10	20	50
Blanche Burpee.....	10	20	50	Gaiety.....	10	20	50
Countess of Radnor.....	10	25	60	Sadie Burpee (new).....	15	40	1 25
Emily Eckford.....	10	20	50	Navy Blue (new).....	15	40	1 25
Firefly.....	10	25	60	Gorgeous.....	15	25	1 00
America.....	10	20	50	Black Knight.....	10	30	90
Gray Friar.....	10	20	50	Countess of Porvi's.....	10	25	60
Her Majesty.....	10	20	50	Earliest of All.....	10	30	90
Indiogo King.....	10	20	50	Modesti.....	10	25	75
Lotta Eckford.....	10	20	50	Pink Friar.....	10	30	90
Meteor.....	10	20	50	Prince Edward of York.....	10	25	70
Mrs. Eckford.....	10	20	50	Queen Victoria.....	10	25	70
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain.....	10	20	50	Salopian.....	10	25	60
Prince of Wales.....	10	20	50	Lotta Hutchins.....	10	25	60
Ramona.....	10	20	50	Lovely.....	10	25	60
Senator.....	10	20	50	Fancy, Mixed.....	10	25	70
Boreatton.....	10	25	60	Shahzada.....	10	25	70

FARM SEEDS.

Prices subject to fluctuation.

SEED CORN—

	Pk.	Bu.
Holt's Early Mammoth.....	\$0 40	\$1 50
White Face Dent.....	35	1 25
Pride of the North.....	35	1 25
King of the Earlies.....	35	1 25
Minnesota King.....	35	1 25
Eight Rowed Yankee.....	40	1 25
Improved Leaning.....	30	1 00
Wisconsin White Dent.....	35	1 25

FODDER CORN—

	Pk.	Bu.
Red Cob Ensilage, True.....	\$0 25	\$0 90
Mammoth White Southern.....	30	1 00
Leaming, Fodder.....	25	90
Stowell's Evergreen.....	40	1 50
Mixed Sweet Corn.....	35	1 25

FIELD PEAS—

	Per Bu.
Canada White.....	\$1 25 @ \$1 40
Blue or Green Field.....	1 40 @ 1 50
Scotch.....	1 40 @ 1 50
Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	1 80 @ 2 00
White Marrowfat.....	1 80 @ 1 90

COW PEAS—

	Per Bu.
Whipoorwill.....	2 80 @ 3 00
Clay.....	2 50 @ 2 60
Early Black.....	2 60 @ 2 70

CLOVER—

	Per Bu.
Medium or June.....	\$ 5 50 @ \$ 6 00
Mammoth.....	5 75 @ 6 50
Alsike.....	8 00 @ 10 00
Alfalfa.....	6 00 @ 7 00
White Dutch.....	11 00 @ 12 00
Crimson.....	5 00 @ 5 50

GRASS SEED—

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Timothy.....	\$0 10	\$ 7 50
Orchard Grass.....	15	12 00
Red Top, prime seed.....	10	5 00
Red Top, choice seed.....	12	7 00
Red Top, fancy clean from chaff.....	20	15 00
Blue Grass, recleaned Kentucky.....	12	9 00
Blue Grass, fancy Kentucky.....	15	12 00
Blue Grass, Canadian.....	15	10 00
Blue Grass, English.....	15	12 00
Meadow Fescue.....	15	10 00
Fowl Meadow.....	25	18 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	20	15 00
Fine Leaf Fescue.....	25	20 00
Perennial Rye Grass.....	15	10 00
Millet, Common.....	5	2 00
Millet, German.....	5	2 50
Millett, Southern German.....	10	3 50
Millett, Broom Corn.....	5	2 50
Hungarian.....	5	2 00
Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass.....	25	18 00

SEED GRAIN—

	Per Bu.
Spring Rye.....	\$0 90 @ \$1 00
Fall Rye.....	70 @ 75
Barley, Two Rowed.....	80 @ 90
Barley, Six Rowed.....	80 @ 90
Buckwheat, Common.....	70 @ 80
Buckwheat, Japanese.....	75 @ 85
Buckwheat, Silver Hull.....	80 @ 90
Wheat, Scotch Fife.....	1 10 @ 1 25

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—

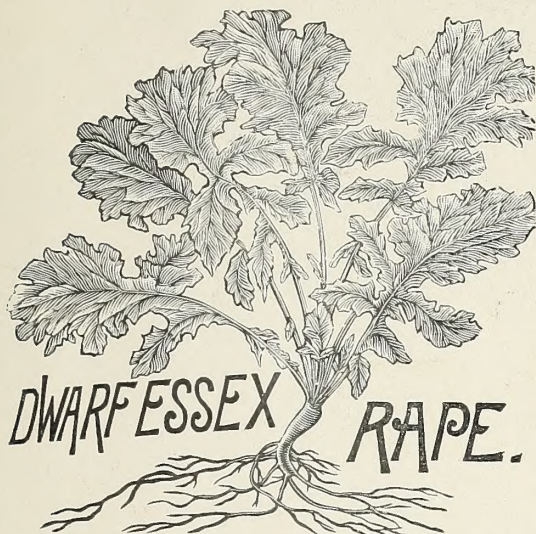
	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Sugar Cane, Amber.....	\$0 05	\$ 3 50
Sugar Cane, Orange.....	5 @	3 50
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....	5 @	3 00
Kaffir Corn, Red.....	5 @	3 50
Kaffir Corn, White.....	5 @	3 50
Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	8 @	6 00
Wild Rice.....	20 @	15 00
Flax, for sowing.....	5 @	4 00
Spring Vetches.....	8 @	6 00



Genuine Red Cob Ensilage.



Valuable Crops For Forage, Land Renovating, Etc.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This plant is extensively grown for forage, especially for sheep and for green manure, for which purpose there is perhaps no better plant adapted where a quick, rank growth is desired. Farmers who raise much stock and desire to get young cattle, sheep and lambs into favorable condition to be sold advantageously in the fall, can do it most cheaply by growing this Rape. Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of 3 lbs. of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 6 lbs. to the acre. Our stock is the true **Essex Dwarf**, and not the worthless annual.

Southern Cow Peas. **The Great Soil Renovator.**

The growing crop makes poor land rich and rich land better, at the same time producing a large amount of forage for green or dry feed.

A field of Cow Peas has been designated "**The Poor Man's Bank**" and a similar truth may be added, it will increase the rich man's bank account.

The Southern Cow Pea, (in reality a Bean) has been cultivated in the South for many years, but only in recent years has it been demonstrated that most all varieties are adapted to cultivation throughout nearly the entire United States. They now promise to become one of our most valuable farm products.

Prof. Gared G. Smith of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says of their feeding value: the green vines are more succulent than Red Clover or any of the Grasses. The hay is more nutritious than hay produced from Grasses, Millets, **or any other plant used for the purpose.** One ton of Cow Pea Hay being equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of the best Timothy Hay.

The yield of hay runs from one to three tons per acre. The Rhode Island experiment station reporting one year a yield per acre of 35,000 lbs., green vines making $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons dried hay. The yield of Peas range from 15 to 30 bushels per acre, occasionally as high as 50 bushels.

As a fertilizer crop it excels all others, absorbing from the air more **Nitrogen** than Clover and drawing from the subsoil large amounts of **Potash** and **Phosphoric Acid**, depositing these fertilizer elements in the surface soil just where needed for succeeding crops.

Cow Peas afford excellent midsummer pasturage, but the best way for using green is to cut and feed to stock.

For hog pasture turn in just as the peas are ripening, hogs will then eat both vines and peas, and will put on fat rapidly.

For hay, cut when the last pods are formed, wilt, rake into windrows, leave one or two days, then put in small cocks a week or ten days till thoroughly cured.

Do not forget the Southern Cow Pea belongs to the Bean family and must not be planted until the ground is warm, in this latitude about May 10, from then to the last of June, or even later if wanted for green feed.

Plow the ground deep and harrow well, sow broadcast $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre or drill 16 to 18 inches apart $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre.

They will grow well on almost all soils not too wet.

SOJA BEANS.

The Soja Beans are fast taking the place of clover in sections where the soil is not the most fertile, both for hay and fertilizing purposes. Recommended as one of the best leguminous plants for soil restoring, as it is adapted to all soils. It is a sure cropper. Unsurpassed for hay, claimed to be superior to clover or timothy. Ordinary yield of beans 25 to 40 bushels per acre. They are one of the richest of natural stock foods. Plant in May, for it takes about 90 days to mature the seed. For hay, sow about 1 bushel per acre, either broadcast or drilled. Cut when in blossom. For seed, sow in drills about 12 inches apart in the rows and have the rows about 30 inches apart.

KAFFIR CORN.

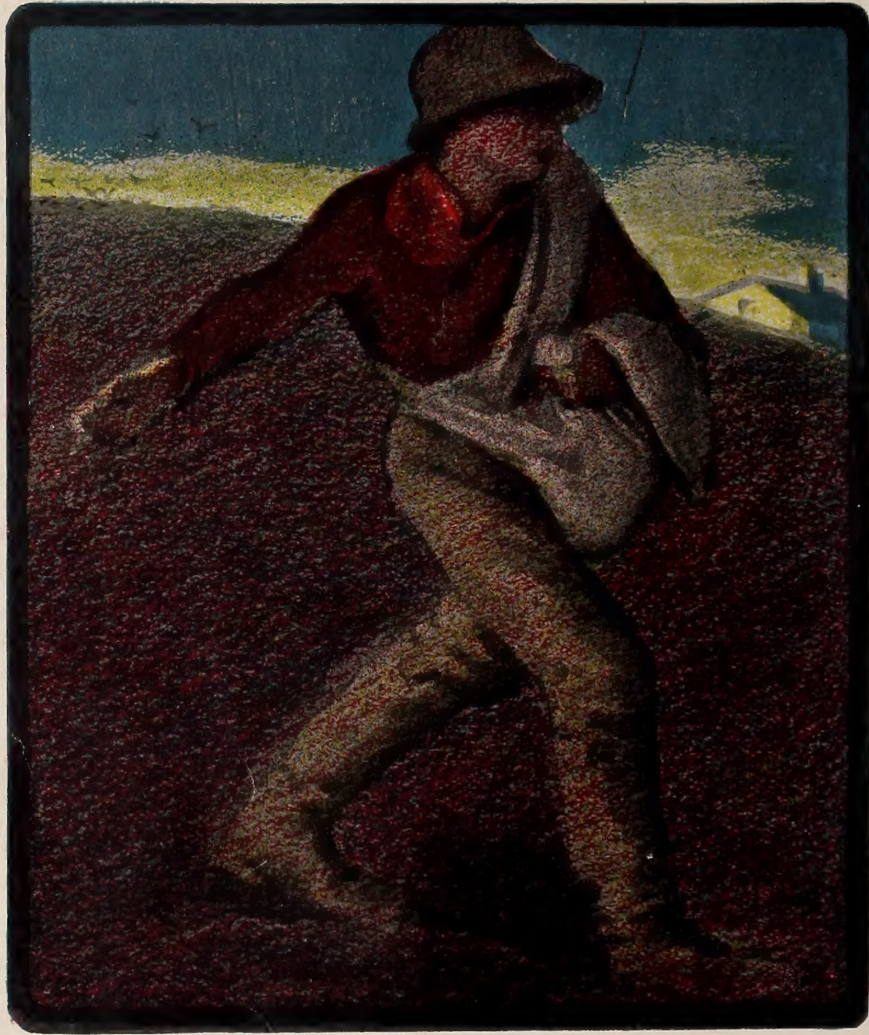
Produces two to four heads from a single stalk. The whole stalk, if cut down as soon as seed heads appear, at once starts a second growth from the roots. It also **stands drought wonderfully.** If growth is checked for want of moisture the plant waits for rain, and when it comes, at once resumes its growth. On very thin and worn-out lands it yields paying crops of grain or forage, even in dry seasons when corn has utterly failed. The whole stalk, as well as blades, makes excellent fodder, and all stock eat it greedily. Flour made from KAFFIR CORN is excellent for batter cakes, muffins, etc. Sow in rows three feet apart; five pounds per acre. Our price very low.

SORGHUM, OR SUGAR CANE.

Sorghum is being used extensively as a green food for cattle, horses and mules; it is a sure crop, being a great drouth resister and an immense yielder, producing many tons of most nutritious green food to the acre. Specially fine for food for milch cows when pasture is short.

Early Orange Cane.—A strong grower; much more juicy than any other variety. The stalk is heavier, and a little later than the Amber.

Early Amber Cane.—This popular and well known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of both sugar and syrup.



Alfred J. Brown Seed Co.

Growers, Merchants & Importers,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DICKINSON BROS., ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.